



DAILY REPORT

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HUNGARIAN DELEGATE SPEAKS AT MBFR TALKS

LD081946 Budapest MTI in English 1738 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, July 8 (MTI) -- The 312nd full session of the Central European forces and arms cut talks progressing in Vienna was addressed today by Ambassador Tamas Lorinc, head of the Hungarian delegation.

The Hungarian diplomat pointed out that the socialist countries, the Hungarian People's Republic included, deem the limitation of armament race and disarmament as their central task.

The issues figuring on the Vienna force reduction negotiations are already ripe for solution, emphasized the Hungarian ambassador. On the part of the socialist countries, the substantiation of the above started in 1980 when a verbal comparison demonstrated that the negotiating sides are agreed on a number of important topics, he recalled. With fresh proposals mooted ever since, the socialist countries have further advanced the discussions. This situation was referred to by the head of the Soviet delegation in his speech of December 10 and this was proved also by the fact that on behalf of the directly participating socialist countries, on February 18 this year the head of the Polish delegation moved a draft agreement related to the first phase of reduction.

Unfortunately certain topics recurringly appear in Western delegates' speeches which have already been illuminated from every angle, continued Tamas Lorinc. "To the Hungarian delegation, it is particularly conspicuous that the question of the so-called geographical factor has again come into focus, because earlier this topic had been exhaustively tackled by it on several occasions."

Our view remains unchanged, emphasized the head of the Hungarian delegation. We invariably consider as authoritative the 1973 final communique alone in approving which every aspect of the problem was taken into consideration with special attention to the principle that in determining reduction zones the security of neither side be sapped from this angle either. [as received]

The same applies to issues pertaining to the security of flank countries. In this context the February 18 draft agreement presented by the socialist countries suggested a stand acceptable for every participating country which stipulates that the troops withdrawn in the first phase should be placed within their national borders in such a way as not to endanger any negotiating country's security including the states with special status.

Finally Ambassador Tamas Lorinc established: With the draft agreement already presented for the first phase, there is a greater possibility for a quick elaboration and acceptance of an accord and to actually carry out reduction after its passage. The Hungarian delegation hopes that the NATO countries will take this opportunity at the earliest in conformity with the expectations of Europe and the entire world.

AWP PAPER CITES WORLD PRESS ON KOSOVO SITUATION

AU081540 [Editorial Report] Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian on 6 July publishes on page four a 1,200-word ATA-attributed summary of international comments on the situation in the Autonomous Socialist Province of Kosovo in the SFRY. The summary begins with quotations from the Greek newspaper MACEDONIA of Thessaloniki of 15 June, stressing the province's economic backwardness. Referring to Yugoslav accusations of interference by the Albanian Government, the newspaper is cited as stating that "the Albanian Government has denied these accusations and has stressed that it has no claims on Kosovo, but also made it clear that it cannot remain indifferent to the oppression of Albanians." It also cites Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, as having stated at the Eighth AWP Congress that "the Yugoslav authorities must cease their terror and persecution of Albanians and recognize their rights."

ZERI I POPULLIT then quotes the West German newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG of 23 June, whose article outlines the persecution of Albanians in Kosovo before and after World War II. Referring to Rankovic's activity after the war, the West German newspaper is cited as saying: "Rankovic, the chief of the secret police, was dismissed in 1966. Many members of the secret police were also dismissed or put on trial, but hundreds of other executioners remained. How could it be otherwise? Tito prevented the chief executioner Rankovic from being put on trial."

This is followed by brief reports in the Turkish newspapers CUMHURIYET and DAILY NEWS on the sentences passed on some Kosovo students in Belgrade for having shouted the slogan "Kosovo Republic."

The London newspaper THE GUARDIAN is also cited in ZERI I POPULLIT as giving the chronology of events in the province, stressing also the difficult economic situation.

MARKET SUPPLY SATISFACTORY IN FIRST 6 MONTHS

AU081226 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Tirana, July 8 /ATA/ -- The happy news on the reduction of prices, which was released on the eve of the 9th Congress of the Trade Unions of Albania, has mobilized the working people of the trade sector to successfully realize the set tasks, so as to serve the people in the best possible way. As a result of this mobilization, the working collectives of the trade sector realized the 6 month plan in goods turnover 4 days ahead of the time limit. During this period of time, all the trade enterprises of the country fulfilled and overfulfilled the planned tasks.

Meanwhile, the market of the country has been supplied rhythmically with mass consumer goods of different kinds and in considerable quantities. This, as compared with the same period last year, the people have been supplied with 7 per cent as follows: meat 18 per cent, cheese 12 per cent, edible fats 6 per cent, fresh vegetables 26 per cent, fabrics 8 per cent, construction materials 6 per cent, etc.

BRIEFS

NEW VIETNAMESE AMBASSADOR -- Tirana, July 2 (ATA) -- The newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Hoang Quoc Tin, arrived in our country yesterday. The ambassador was welcomed by the chief of the protocol at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Jovan Antoni. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 2 Jul 82 AU]

GDR'S FISCHER BEGINS OFFICIAL TALKS IN SOFIA

AU081539 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Oskar Fischer, SED Central Committee member and GDR minister of foreign affairs, who is paying an official friendly visit to Bulgaria, this afternoon laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum in Sofia and paid his respects.

The official talks between Minister Petur Mladenov and his colleague Oskar Fischer began later at the Lozenets residence. The status of and possibilities for further developing bilateral relations and certain issues of the international situation were discussed in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

Meets With Mladenov

AU081915 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Sofia, July 8 (BTA) -- The foreign ministers of Bulgaria and the GDR, Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Oskar Fischer, gave an exceptionally high assessment today to the development of the political, economic and cultural relations between the two countries. At the official talks, which started here, the two ministers underlined the particularly stable development of bilateral economic relations -- by 1985 bilateral trade will have increased by 40 per cent.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Oskar Fischer were unanimous on the necessity of a still closer integration between the socialist countries and their joint appearance on third markets.

The talks proceed in an extremely warm and friendly atmosphere.

More on Fischer-Mladenov Talks

LD081928 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1648 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Sofia, 8 Jul (ADN) -- Oskar Fischer and Petur Mladenov, foreign ministers of the GDR and Bulgaria, stressed in their official talks which began on Thursday that the fraternal ties between both states have further strengthened and deepened in all spheres since the signing of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid nearly 5 years ago. The basis for this is the joint Marxist-Leninist ideology and the internationalist combat community between the SED and the BCP. In firm alliance with the Soviet Union both states continue to support unity and cohesion of all socialist states.

Both politicians condemned the adventurist course of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, especially the United States, aimed at confrontation and arms escalation. Their striving for military superiority and the blatant attempts at interference in affairs of other states intensify international tensions. The ministers expressed full support of their states for the Soviet Union's peace initiative.

Both foreign ministers condemned most decisively Israel's bloody aggression against Lebanon and those who support it, and expressly demanded the immediate withdrawal of the aggressor from this country.

The talks of the foreign ministers will continue on Friday. Further meetings with leading Bulgarian representatives are planned for Fischer's 3-day visit.

FILIPOV RECEIVES PATRIARCH MAKSIM 8 JULY

AU081844 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Bulgarian Patriarch Maksim who briefed him on the conference on the role of religious figures in saving the sacred gift of life from nuclear disaster held in Moscow from 10 to 14 May.

The patriarch presented to Comrade Grisha Filipov the appeal of the conference to all governments of the world calling on them to make joint efforts for limiting the arms race, for disarmament and for liquidating the threat of annihilation facing mankind.

Comrade Grisha Filipov expressed the Bulgarian Government's positive assessment of the work of the world conference of the religious figures. He pointed out that in the midst of the present complicated and tense atmosphere, Bulgaria, along with the fraternal socialist countries, follows a firm and steady policy directed at reducing international tension and strengthening international peace, detente and security of the peoples. The chairman of the Council of Ministers also expressed full support for Leonid Brezhnev's proposals submitted to the second UN General Assembly special disarmament session. Comrade Grisha Filipov emphasized the great importance of the proposals made by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, for turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH CSSR, ROMANIA

Cooperation Protocol With CSSR

AU081913 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Sofia, July 8 (BTA) -- "Cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria in the sphere of mechanical engineering has traditions of long standing. At their first stage our interrelations were aimed at the joint development of projects and at deepening the industrial joint production. Now we should establish even closer contacts between our enterprises for a further intensification of production. Agreements on concrete industrial joint production and integration are now planned to be signed by the Bulgarian enterprises for heavy mechanical engineering in Radomir and Ruse and the 'Scoda' and 'Hepos' works in Czechoslovakia", said Mr Eduard Saul, minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering of Czechoslovakia, before a BTA representative.

Mr Toncho Chakurov, Bulgaria's minister of mechanical engineering and electronics, and his Czechoslovak counterpart signed a protocol tonight on the talks on promoting cooperation between the two countries in the field of mechanical engineering until 1990.

The two countries will manufacture heavy engineering products, metallurgical installations, unique metalcutting and forge-and-press machines, as well as technological lines for the chemical industry. These products are intended to be exported in third countries.

Economic Memorandum With Romania

AU081545 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 8 Jul 82

["Bulgaria-Romania: Economic Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Craiova, July 8 (BTA) -- An intersession meeting of the chairmen of the Joint Governmental Bulgaro-Romanian Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation was held here today.

Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, and Mr Emilian Dobrescu, candidate-member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party and chairman of the Romanian State Planning Committee, noted with satisfaction that bilateral economic and techno-scientific cooperation is developing in the spirit of the decisions and directives given at the meetings of Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, and Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania.

In the course of the talks some concrete measures for the implementation of the signed agreements on economic and techno-scientific cooperation were outlined and the preparatory work for signing of new agreements was reviewed. Agreements are expected to be signed to further promote the advancement of specialization and industrial joint production in power generation, metallurgy, mechanical engineering, electronics, pharmaceuticals, chemical industry, etc.

Special attention was paid to seeking out new possibilities to expand the assortment of Bulgaro-Romanian trade exchange, for completing and overfulfilling the bilateral deliveries outlined in the long-term trade agreement.

Mr Andrey Lukanov and Mr Emilian Dobrescu visited the joint "Oltsid" automobile company and the "Electroputere" train engine and heavy electrical equipment works in Craiova. The two chairmen signed a memorandum on the intersession meeting.

TOURISM CONTACTS ESTABLISHED WITH ETHIOPIA

AU061920 Sofia BTA in English 1839 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Sofia, July 6 (BTA) -- The first tourist contacts between Bulgaria and Ethiopia have been established.

An Ethiopian delegation, led by Mr Fiseha Geda, member of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) and commissioner of the Ethiopian tourist committee, paid an official visit here. In the course of the talks with representatives of the State Tourism Committee of Bulgaria, led by the committee's chairman, Mr Georgi Evtimov, information was exchanged on the development of the international economic tourism in the two countries.

The Ethiopian delegation evinced special interest in the questions pertaining to the organization of tourism and the training and qualification of specialists in this sphere.

Bulgaria will render in the future technological help to Ethiopia by sending on the basis of an agreement specialists and teachers in the sphere of tourism.

Mr Fiseha Geda was received today by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

URBAN INTERVIEWED ON TRADE TALKS IN FRG

LD072156 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Bonn: The sixth session of the CSSR-FRG Mixed Commission for Economic, Industrial and Technological Cooperation ended in the West German capital yesterday.

After the discussions Czechoslovak television obtained an interview from Bohuslav Urban, minister of foreign trade:

[Begin recording] [Question in Slovak] Comrade Minister, I think that in the current complex international situation, your visit in the FRG confirmed that similar contacts are not only possible but also necessary.

[Answer in Czech] I would like to say that economics minister Lambsdorff and I discussed questions of mutual interest. What questions? Above all, we dealt with the current stagnation in the exchange of goods. We were looking for the reasons why. We dealt with cooperation on third markets and with the question of expanding cooperation between our enterprises. I think the conclusions we reached and expressed through the signing of a protocol are satisfactory.

I would like to say that, on the other hand, Minister Lambsdorff confirmed the great interest of the FRG Government in cooperation with Czechoslovakia. We both agreed that imposing limits on bank credits is not the course we should jointly follow and that it is a totally unrealistic course if we want to develop cooperation.

On the contrary, I must say Minister Lambsdorff praised the attitude of the Czechoslovak Government in this respect and he also praised our government's effort to maintain equilibrium in the balance of payments. Trust in the Czechoslovak economy is expressed also through interest in some construction projects which are to be built in Czechoslovakia in the future.

[Question] Could you specify these projects?

[Answer] Among other things, they expressed interest in participation in the construction of the transit gas pipeline which is to go from the USSR to Western countries via our territory. To sum up, I wish to say that in the last 3 days I met a number of representatives from financial, economic and political circles. We held very open discussions -- whether in Hamburg, Bonn or Cologne -- and the majority of them, or rather they all, expressed sincere interest in greater cooperation with Czechoslovakia. At the moment, this is also an important conclusion for us. [end recording]

RUDE PRAVO Comment

AU081139 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Jul 82 p 7

["KOV"-signed Bonn dispatch: "Possibilities For Cooperation"]

[Text] Bonn, 6 Jul -- The sixth session of the CSSR-FRG Mixed Commission for Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation ended in Bonn on Tuesday with the signing of the final protocol. The delegations were led by CSSR Minister of Foreign Trade B. Urban and Federal Minister of Economy O. Lambsdorff.

The commission assessed the present state of cooperation. It dealt, among other things, with ways of overcoming the present stagnation in the exchange of goods, which is a result of the complicated economic situation in the world.

The ministers discussed proposals for mutually beneficial production sharing, and cooperation on third markets. The FRG showed its interest in further developing economic collaboration with Czechoslovakia. Its specific expression is the interest of West German enterprises to take part in the construction of the gas pipeline from the USSR to Western Europe on our territory. At the same time, it was noted that the curtailment of bank loans is not a path the two neighboring states should follow. The federal minister expressed appreciation for the Czechoslovak Government's approach to this matter, as well as its effort to keep the balance of payments equalized.

In Hamburg, the Czechoslovak minister was received by the city's first mayor Dohnanyi and met with representatives of the port, through which passes a considerable part of our exports and imports. In Cologne, he met with representatives of industrial circles, who expressed the hope that also in the future the FRG will be Czechoslovakia's important business partner.

TU OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON STATUTE CHANGES

AU071244 PRACE in Czech 6 Jul 82 p 4

[PRACE interview with Jiri Neubert, head of the Political-Organizational Department of the Central Trade Union Council: "Why Were the Statutes of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement Amended?"]

[Summary] [Question] Why was the draft of new statutes for the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [RTUM] not submitted to the 10th All-Trade Union Congress?

[Answer] The reason is that the "basic program targets and norms of the trade union's internal life as formulated in the RTUM statutes adopted by the Eighth, and partly adjusted by the Ninth All-Trade Union Congress have not yet been achieved. Practice confirms that they correspond to the current position of trade unions in the political system of the socialist society. They provide scope for the fulfillment of the tasks of the present and coming period and stimulate members, basic organizations and also higher trade union bodies toward this goal. For these reasons the 10th All-Trade Union Congress amended only certain parts of the RTUM statutes, demanded by life and by the need to perfect the RTUM activity."

[Question] "What are the most important amendments?"

[Answer] "If we omit certain partial adjustments of formulations, which do not change the sense of the individual articles of the RTUM statutes, but merely make their wording more precise, the statutes include four significant amendments.

"The role and responsibility of trade unions has been emphasized in the RTUM statutes. This is so because if their initiative and responsibility in resolving socio-economic tasks within the branches in keeping with the all-social interests and needs is not raised, the RTUM as a whole will not be fulfilling its mission and its role to the full extent.

"The statutes elevate the role and position of the trade union sector and of the sector steward [usekov duvernik] as the organizer and representative of the basic trade union collective. For instance, it follows from the amendment in question that the RTUM factory committees' attitude toward sector stewards must not consist merely of allotting tasks to them; they should confer with the stewards before adopting decisions on the most important matters concerning the life and work of a working collective, plant, or enterprise; they must resolve with greater responsibility the suggestions submitted by the sector stewards. They must also enhance the stewards' information about all basic production, economic and social problems of the plant. This is an indispensable condition for the good execution of a steward's function.

"The functioning period of regional union and all-trade union bodies has been extended to 5 years. The purpose is to make the activity of these bodies more conceptual and long range and to create greater scope for a more effective assistance to lower trade union bodies, and particularly the basic organizations.

"The fourth significant amendment concerns the auditing commissions. The issue is to concentrate their attention on checking the economy of those bodies to which their election has attached them, and to release them from activities which distract them from this mission."

[Question] What is the practical effect of the statutes' being the basic law of trade union life?

[Answer] The RTUM statutes must be consistently adhered to, since this is "the main means of consolidating the revolutionary understanding of the trade unions' unity, which even today is one of the basic and pivotal questions of theory and practice in the trade union movement." Likewise, the norms of internal trade union life anchored in the statutes "testify to the deeply democratic nature of our organization. Its substance and purpose is to create conditions for the active participation of every member in the creation and materialization of RTUM policy and, in a broader context, of our entire society." In view of the RTUM's position in our political system, also expressed in its right to decide or co-decide on many basic matters concerning the working people's life and work, the democracy inside the trade unions [vnitroodborova demokracie] is a significant part of our socialist democracy.

From this viewpoint it depends on the trade unions whether they will introduce elements of formalism into the society's life, or whether they will consolidate in the people's minds the awareness that the socialist society and its advancement depend on their active participation.

SLOVAK FOOD MINISTER VIEWS HARVEST PROSPECTS

AU081959 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Jul 82 p 4

[Second part of PRAVDA interview with Jan Janovic, Slovak minister of agriculture and food: "Cleansing the Sources of Programmed Self-Sufficiency; Inevitable Prerequisites for Satisfying the Needs of Our Market in Foodstuffs"]

[Excerpts] Basically, we have enough people; even qualified ones. The question is how to "move" them, how to develop their initiative and interest in the intensive and effective development of production and in the economy of raw and other materials in short supply in every working place and at every management level.

In future we will apply very harsh personal sanctions for bad work. The material and financial incentives of people working in the agricultural complex are oriented in this direction. And since I mention the people's interests, let me say that we want to finish resolving certain questions of making the system of material incentives more flexible through the cooperation of appropriate interdepartmental and central bodies. We proceed from the fact that there are few places where so much depends on initiative, promptness and a high and good performance during the peak working period as in seasonal agricultural production. That is why we should not be afraid of a multitude of incentive forms or of a possibly more rapid growth of earnings or payments-in-kind if they are based on appropriate performance and production.

We have carried out a number of measures for more efficient use of the wages system and a new orientation of material incentives. But I must say frankly that, so far, we are not exactly satisfied with the effect of these measures. We see the basic problem in the violations of working and technological discipline. That is why we are demanding a more consistent guarantee of task fulfillment, especially on the part of our supraenterprise management links.

We are also considering suggestions for changing certain obsolete norms in the labor code, particularly with regard to harmonizing rights and duties in a mutual interdependence. We feel that, in practice, certain managers, as well as rank-and-file employees, are vehemently insisting on greater rights -- but keeping silent about their duties which they are sometimes even shifting to others. They are somehow forgetting that every democracy -- and a socialist democracy even more so -- has two sides to it, has both rights and duties; and that these must be balanced.

Last autumn the soil was well prepared for the spring sowing. It was also better fertilized, particularly with manure, and that is why the first phase of spring field chores has been successfully completed and solid foundations for the harvests established.

The weather adversities in the last 6-7 years, however, have been placing harsh obstacles on our path. This year, too, nature has exacted a considerable toll. Due to the long drought, especially in April, and to the cold, icy days with wind erosions, the vegetation stagnated for quite a long time and was delayed for more than 2 weeks. Even the tropical heat in the first ten days of June has done more harm than good in obtaining new yields. The heat has harmed most our bulk fodder on arable land -- our sugar beet, which we had to resow, and our winter rape, which we had to replace with sunflower. The weather also affected the barley and wheat yields on sandy land, and the vegetation of certain kinds of vegetables and of early potatoes was also late.

On the other hand we have, for instance, very nice complete corn -- the number of units is unprecedented -- and the legume crops, particularly peas, look promising. Likewise, most winter wheat crops are also good.

Apart from the green harvesting of perennial grass crops, which I regard as the main source and replacement of the weaker first mowings of perennial fodder crops on arable land, I want to stress the imperative need to improve the use of irrigation. Its use did improve recently -- compared with the preceding years, agricultural workers have so far irrigated the largest acreage ever: 253,000 hectares -- but even so, not all irrigation staff is making the same effort.

The decisive thing is to enhance our active approach to overcoming the problems and difficulties and not lament, but rather, mobilize and encourage everybody who can contribute to stabilizing our food market and fulfilling the CPCZ's life. This is also what we are canvassing for on the pages of PRAVDA in this interview, and we invite all citizens who can assist us to join us in our work.

CPCZ WEEKLY ASSESSES NUCLEAR POWERPLANTS

AU071513 Prague TRIBUNA No 26 in Czech 30 Jun 82 p 13

[Rudolf Unger article: "Program for the Future; Energy at the Crossroad"]

[Excerpt] Our reserves of steaming [energeticke] coal will be exhausted approximately in the year 2020, but already as early as the year 2000 they will actually begin to decrease. This reality is not only of great importance for the sphere of fuel, but also for the sphere of energy, since 11,800 MW of the current production of our energy system comes from thermal powerplants, 2,622 MW from hydroelectric powerplants and 880 MW from a nuclear powerplant. The logical consequence of the gradual reduction of the extraction of steaming coal also is the end of the historical era of the construction of thermal powerplants burning fossil fuels. The last "monuments" of this epoch are the Melnik "fivehunderer" and the individual blocks of the Prunerov II powerplant, which will go into operation this year.

In recent years our dependence on imported crude oil has been reflected in the sums allocated in the budget for the purchase of this priceless and vitally important liquid. However, the increased worldwide publicity surrounding prices of crude oil should not create the illusion that the generation of electricity from domestic resources -- be it coal or uranium ore -- costs next to nothing. If, for example, the construction of the Tusimice II powerplant with the installed capacity of 800 MW costs the state treasury more than Kcs4 billion, today's calculated price of the Temelin nuclear powerplant with the installed capacity of 4,000 MW already exceeds tenfold the cost of the Tusimice powerplant. The exceptional importance of this project is attested to not only by the Kcs50 billion allocated by the budget, but also by the concentration of this sum on an area of 240 hectares, where more than 10,000 construction and assembly workers will be deployed in the peak construction period.

The influence of energy generated by coal burning on the immediate as well as more distant environment is monumental, but at the same time also short-lived. Emissions from a powerplants' chimneys can -- by their omnipresence -- make the life of the population far and wide unpleasant and also considerably affect flora. But it is enough to halt the powerplant's operation and the skies above are azure blue again.

The ecological problems of nuclear engineering are different. Even during the full operation of the V-1 nuclear powerplant only a slight, white odorless little cloud leaves its chimney, and there is no fallout of solid particles. However, the storage of radioactive wastes, which result from the powerplant's operation and whose [radioactive] life is between 100 and 500 years, requires more attention and care. These wastes are temporarily stored in concrete blocks in the area of the powerplant, but for the future two regional storage places of radioactive wastes are being prepared -- in the Dukovany area for the Czech Socialist Republic, and in the Mochovce area for the Slovak Socialist Republic. The construction of the storage place, locating it in slightly permeable to impermeable soil, and the transformation of the wastes into solid matter create adequate safeguards against the escape of radioactive products into the vicinity of the storage place for the required safety [ochrana] period.

INTERNATIONAL METALLURGY CONFERENCE OPENED

AU071241 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Jul 82 p 2

[CTK report: "On New Knowledge in Metallurgy"]

[Text] Kosice (CTK) -- The 3-day all-state conference organized on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Metallurgical Department of the Advanced School of Technology, which was opened yesterday in Kosice, will be dealing with new scientific-technical knowledge in metallurgy. The festive gathering was attended by J. Busa, minister of education of the Slovak Socialist Republic [SSR], and by other guests. Also attending the event are almost 400 experts from the Bulgarian People's Republic, Finland, Japan, the Hungarian People's Republic, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, Sweden, the USSR and the CSSR. The 30 years of the Metallurgical Department were characterized in a speech by Eng L. Kamaras, assistant professor and deputy dean of the department. The savings achieved by enterprises and organizations in implementing the knowledge acquired by this department and in introducing its inventions into social practice during the years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan have already achieved up to Kcs255 million. Comrade Busa appraised the results achieved by the Metallurgical Department, pointing out certain tasks and problems which are decisive from the viewpoint of our university-level education.

HONECKER GREETS ALGERIA ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

AU071420 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram of congratulations to Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party:

Highly esteemed Comrade Chadli Bendjedid! On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the GDR people, as well as on my own behalf, I convey cordial greetings and congratulations to you, the members of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front and the Algerian people on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of independence of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

With their noteworthy victory against colonial foreign domination, the Algerian people under the leadership of the National Liberation Front have opened up the path of social progress to the country, on which they were able to make outstanding achievements and gain impressive successes in strengthening their political and economic independence and in building a new, better life during the past 20 years.

The GDR highly values the important contribution of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria in the anti-imperialist struggle for preserving world peace, for international security and equality among the peoples, against colonialism, neocolonialism and racism.

I note with pleasure that the friendly relations between our states, parties and peoples have developed dynamically, above all in the past years in the spirit of anti-imperialist solidarity to the benefit of our peoples. In view of the traditional affinity which characterizes the relationship between our states and peoples, I am confident that this cooperation, based on unanimous interests and aims, between the GDR and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria will also successfully develop in the future.

I take this as an opportunity to convey to you best wishes for new successes in solving the great tasks which the friendly Algerian people have tackled on the way of social construction.

I wish you, dear Comrade Chadli Benjedid, best health and creative vigor in your responsible work.

On the same occasion Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, has sent cordial greetings and congratulations to Algerian Prime Minister Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani.

LEADERS ATTEND TELLER FUNERAL SERVICE 8 JULY

LD081718 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1534 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Berlin, 8 Jul (ADN) -- At a funeral service by the Central Executive Committee of the Society for Sport and Technology (GST), relatives and friends took leave Thursday of Lt Gen Guenter Teller, chairman of the GST Central Executive Committee. Lieutenant General Teller died on 28 June 1982, aged 56.

Together with members of his family, the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Horst Dohlus, Army General Heinz Hoffmann, Egon Krenz and Inge Lange, among others, paid their last respects to him. Also among the mourners were delegations from the military organizations of socialist countries.

The meritorious work of the chairman of the GST Central Executive Committee was recalled by Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy national defense minister and chief of the Political Main Administration of the National People's Army.

MINISTER OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY VISITS FRG

AU081141 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Bonn (ADN) -- On Tuesday Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology, arrived in the FRG for a visit of several days at the invitation of Andreas von Buelow, FRG minister of research and technology. At talks with Von Buelow, Weiz stressed the wish of the GDR to continue the political dialogue between the two sides in the spirit of the meeting between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and to actively promote the detente process and contribute toward securing a lasting peace. In this connection the development of relations in the scientific-technological field between the two states is of great importance.

During his stay Weiz will meet with politicians and scientists of the FRG in North Rhine-Westphalia, Baden-Wuerttemberg and Bavaria and visit institutions and institutes in the fields of science, research and technology.

HAGER MEETS WITH FORMER BELGIAN MINISTER

LD072304 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1547 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Berlin, 7 Jul (ADN) -- The preservation of peace demands new major efforts, particularly from the forces of the workers movement. Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the SED, and Jos van Eynde, former copresident of the Belgian Socialist Party and minister of state [title as received], agreed on this during discussions in Berlin on Wednesday. Both parties are endeavoring to fight with all forces interested in peace against the danger of a nuclear war, for detente, arms limitation and disarmament.

During the friendly talks, at which Kurt Hager received the politician who is visiting the GDR, he emphasized the readiness to further strengthen cooperation between the SED and the Belgian Socialist Party in this spirit. Jos van Eynde declared that the Flemish [as received] Socialist Party wishes to continue the longstanding relations. He also declared that a SED delegation is expected in Belgium in 1982.

Kurt Hager also spoke about topical questions of the fourth meeting of the SED Central Committee and Jos van Eynde spoke about the current situation in Belgium.

HORST DOHLUS RECEIVES SRV PARTY REPRESENTATIVE

AU061959 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the SED, received for a friendly talk Vo Chi Cong, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party (VCP) Central Committee. During the cordial meeting in the Central Committee building, Horst Dohlus briefed the Vietnamese guest on the results obtained in implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress in the domestic and foreign political fields. He discussed the experiences of the SED leadership activity in the socialist society as well as the tasks set by the fourth Central Committee meeting for further strengthening socialism in the GDR and for securing peace. Vo Chi Cong reported on the successes of the VCP and the SRV people in fulfilling the tasks determined by the Fifth VCP Congress.

Horst Dohlus and Vo Chi Cong stressed that traditional ties of inseparable friendship and fraternal solidarity exist between the SED and VCP which are expressed in the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the states. Both parties, it was stressed, are linked by the struggle for implementing the joint communist ideals, for securing world peace. Satisfaction was expressed over the fact that the multifaceted and fruitful cooperation between our parties and states is strengthening and developing for the benefit of both peoples in the interest of socialism.

The talk was attended by Phan Van Kim, SRV Ambassador to the GDR.

MITTERRAND'S VISIT TO HUNGARY CONTINUES 8 JULY

Dinner Guests Listed

LD081626 Budapest MTI in English 1025 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, July 8 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi hosted a gala dinner today [as received] in honour of Francois Mitterrand in the parliament building. Those present at the event were Gyorgy Lazar, Gyorgy Aczel, Rezso Trautmann, Jozsef Marjai, Janos Peter, Imre Katona, Frigyes Puja, Bela Kopeczi, Lajos Mehes, Jeno Vancsa, Peter Veress, Jozsef Benyi, several members of the Presidential Council, and a number of leading personalities of Hungarian state and social life including Janos Szentagothai, president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and Cardinal Laszlo Biboros, archbishop of Esztergom. On the French side, there were the members of the presidential suite: Claude Cheysson, Michel Jobert, Jean-Pierre Chevenement, Jack Lang, Pierre Joxe, Rene Chazelle, Jacques Lecompt, and other personalities who have accompanied the president to Hungary.

Toasts were delivered at the dinner by the HSWP Central Committee first secretary and the president of the French Republic.

Kadar Dinner Toast

LD081636 Budapest MTI in English 1109 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, July 7 (MTI) -- (Here follows the text of Janos Kadar's toast address at the dinner [on 7 July in Budapest] hosted in honour of French President Francois Mitterrand.)

"Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, friends and comrades,

"I cordially greet our old acquaintance Mr Francois Mitterrand, the president of the French Republic. I greet all our French guests here. It is an honour for us that the president of the French Republic has come to visit Hungary. You are all welcome here and our utmost wish is that you feel yourselves at home in our country.

"The representatives of two peoples are meeting at this table. We are well aware of the French people's glorious history which has meant a lot for humanity. The ideals of the great French revolution reached us too. A lively contact existed between the Hungarian and French progressives. The best of the Hungarian people -- to quote the poet Janos Batsanyi -- focussed their eyes on Paris. This evening when I heard the Marseillaise at the Kossuth Square, I was reminded that, in addition to its own national anthem, our working class movement knew the Marseillaise well too. We are familiar with the French people's heroic war against Prussian militarism and Hitlerite fascism. We also know that France continues to be an important factor in European and world politics.

"Today, too, we look to France with optimism. There is deep sympathy in our public opinion, and in our people towards France and the French people.

"We, 'the other side', constitute a nation of a small population, a people which has lived here on the banks of Danube and Tisza for more than a thousand years and which has been engaged in the foregoing decades in building a new country, a new society: socialism.

"Apart from centuries-long intellectual and cultural relations, many other things link our peoples.

"Our inter-state relations were complicated on several occasions in history and yet I can establish today with joy that a new phase opens up in the relationship between the two countries and the two peoples. True, our peoples live in countries with different social systems and belong to different alliances, still we think that we have common interests, primarily that both peoples want to live in peace and want to enjoy the fruit of their work in peace.

"The volume of our economic ties is still not large. Nevertheless, we can establish that our foreign trade turnover has doubled in the past five years. Our ties extend almost to every domain of life including direct contact between our citizens. I am convinced that your visit can give a still bigger stimulus to developing Hungarian-French relations.

"Mr. President, your visit is an outstanding event in the history of Hungarian-French relations, because it is the first time that a French head of state has visited Hungary. This visit -- in my view -- in the present complicated world political situation is important not only from the angle of bilateral links. Various trends can be experienced today in international politics, some of which may lead to another wave of armament, economic boycott and even a trade war. Naturally there are positive factors too, which are striving to reduce tension, curb the armaments race, preserve and develop normal relations among states with differing social systems.

"The majority of mankind in Europe and everywhere in the world wants peace. That is why it is the duty of all those conscientious and responsible politicians who hold some influence on their countries' life, no matter which social system prevails in the states where they work, to serve their peoples' desire and will and the cause of peace.

"The government and people of the Hungarian People's Republic will vote -- if possible -- with both hands for peace and detente. We want to be loyal allies to our allies and good partners for our partners.

"In the present international situation, despite divergence in views on important questions, great importance is attached to the maintenance of relations, to meetings, discussions and the exchanges of views which help us understand each other better and find each other's interests by paying attention to the meeting points."

The Hungarian People's Republic is a member of the Warsaw Treaty, while the French Republic is a member state of the North Atlantic Treaty. It follows therefore that the significance of your visit goes beyond bilateral relations. We Hungarians say that we should consider it our shared goal to evolve a bigger, firmer international security at a lower level of armament. Today this goal can be realistically set. We favour wide-ranging ties in keeping with fruitful and joint interests. It is our conviction that disputed international questions must be settled via negotiations. No matter which way we look at it, your visit to Hungary is also a meeting between East and West Europe, between East and West. I hope this will be a useful meeting.

"I have known Mr. Mitterrand, the president of the French Republic, for a long time. We are meeting not for the first time. Also among the other French guests today, there are several people who we know well. As for my earlier meetings and discussions with Mr. President -- I can state on my part -- I have very good memories: We talked openly, fruitfully, usefully and in a friendly atmosphere."

"For these two days we have prepared a programme that will enable us to have genuine discussions, we will strive for our guests to have a look into our people's life and to meet various representatives of Hungarian society."

Finally Janos Kadar raised his glass to the health of Francois Mitterrand, all the French guests, to the great French people and to friendship between the two peoples.

Mitterrand Toast

LD081710 Budapest MTI in English 1127 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Budapest, July 7 (MTI) -- Here follows the text of President Francois Mitterrand's toast address in reply to Janos Kadar's toast at a dinner given in his honor by Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi [on 7 July in Budapest].

"Honourable Mr. Secretary, honourable Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen,

"Thank you, Mr. Secretary, for your words. I deeply feel the significance of the privileged situation that I am in Budapest, in the heart of Europe and as the French head of state I am the first to come to Hungarian soil. Oh how many boundaries you have, Europe... said your great poet Attila Jozsef in 1927. Really too many boundaries that are too wide exist between the two parts of Europe. But, in point of fact, we are the heir to common history, culture and civilization. That too explains why we place great importance on my visit to Hungary.

French people remember that it was the French pope who sent the crown to Saint Stephen, the Anjou ruled in Hungary and Christianity, the reform age, encyclopaedists, freedom fighters all linked our peoples with common bonds. Both Saint Stephen and Louis IX laid the foundations of our nations' future. And yet Hungary and France, situated at two distant points of Europe and which differ from each other in many respects, could not come into sufficiently close contact with each other. What is more, there were times when confrontation characterized our relationship.

"But let us rather talk about today and the morrow. I accepted the kind invitation from Hungary with the intention to visit once again a country where I came in 1976, to meet this brave nation which in the course of history gave proof of its steadfastness on so many occasions, and to get familiar with the state which has won esteem by making its voice heard at given place and circumstances. Mr. First Secretary, I am meeting you for the third time and I clearly see the purpose of your work.

"As you have also recalled, my visit is taking place at a time when the world situation and the relations between the leading states give cause for serious concern. I have enunciated France's stand on several occasions. This naturally differs from yours, because you too -- and nobody can criticize you for it -- keep in sight the interests of your own nation and allies. We, too, set out from similar principles, but the need of the time calls on you and us to find how we can increasingly -- but at the earliest possible moment -- view the world from a similar angle."

"France has noted with sorrow that the process which has been described through an accepted term as detente, has suffered. I fully appreciate the important advantages that detente has meant for many countries. Recently I visited your Austrian neighbours, I know German people well and understand your aspirations well too. Who does not desire the balanced conditions which enabled the practical realization of genuine co-existence, to prevail again? This is the need of Europe where you and we -- together with others -- have an important role to play.

"France is working in this direction. It makes no concessions if its legitimate interests are at stake, if peoples' right to self-determination is in danger, if human rights are violated, but it is always open to every genuine dialogue. We adhere to the preservation of balance, because we know if it is upset even slightly, it can lead to war. Every ambition to dominate, therefore, should be renounced, we must reject the use of force by anyone on anyone else. This rule applies to everyone. Let there be no trade war nor cultural war, we do not want war of any kind.

"In the present tense situation, we must preserve all that we have achieved. Every one of us should protect the world political balance within our own alliance system. Let us avoid the accumulation of too many weapons on the small continent where we live. Let us avoid interference into others' internal affairs. Let us recognize the realities as they emerged after the last world war and the fact that naturally every European people is striving for its self-realization. However, in this process we must keep in mind that one does not tear into pieces a thing whose unity is necessary, and events, which must be kept under control, must not be speeded up.

"We favour the continuation of the Madrid conference and that it be concluded successfully. It is not that we do not have reservations over certain attitudes, but if we want the meetings following the Helsinki conference to be successful, we first have to achieve the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act."

"No part of the parcel must be lost on the way, particularly if it holds the values of human freedom. We think the Madrid conference is irreplaceable for Europe because it is one of those rare forums where everybody meets. We strongly approve -- just like you -- the start, or if you prefer, the resumption, of the two important series of discussions in Geneva. We desire the discussions to be conducted in earnest and result in success. This is what the interest of both sides as well as our interest demands.

"This concurrence of needs and aspirations furnish a wide basis for genuine political dialogue among nations, between our peoples. France always expresses itself in explicit terms. Also today, I wish to declare unequivocally: France wishes dialogue to overcome conflicts. This dialogue presupposes open speech and includes the fulfilment of the principal obligations regarding human freedom, national independence and peace. Peace can be in danger if balance, particularly in the sphere of armaments, is upset in the world on a strategic level or lastingly in Europe.

"As for my visit to Hungary, I should like to mention that I am accompanied by four outstanding members of the French Government, two prominent parliamentarians: leaders of the French-Hungarian friendship groups, and several personalities of literary, scientific and diplomatic life. You were right Mr. First Secretary, when you stressed that this visit, too, proves our willingness for dialogue with your country. In view of its natural aspirations, Hungary -- in our view -- is open to this dialogue. I hope that it is not the only East European country of this kind, but the series of visits must be started somewhere. I believe that this was the shortest route to a better understanding."

"Honourable Mr. First Secretary, ladies and gentlemen, I should like to say a few words also about our bilateral relations. We are striving for their development so that cultural exchange and the teaching of each other's language may become more regular and fruitful. Through high-standard translations, we know Hungary's significant contribution to modern culture. I have met some of your prominent writers whose names are also familiar beyond our boundaries. Business relations, industrial cooperation, joint researches must be multiplied. In other words, we have to move forward in every sphere with joint forces. On my return home, I will pursue this matter with attention. Relation building has been going on between our countries for years, but there are still spheres where advances can be made. It will not be difficult to identify these domains. We have true, if slightly slumbering, friendship.

"Everything stimulates us for close ties between Hungary, which is developing its internal organization calmly and continuously, and France whose government is engaged in realizing the changes desired by its people. We will discuss these matters in the forthcoming two days. We must study what hampered the realization of our intentions in the past so that we are able to overcome the hurdles in the future.

"Once again I thank you for the invitation which enabled this visit. I wish our talks to mark a new starting point in the development of our relations. Seizing the opportunity provided by the mass media, I should like to express the esteem of the president of the French Republic for the Hungarian people. It is a great honour to be a guest here."

Finally Francois Mitterrand raised his glass to the health of Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi, and everybody present, to the Hungarian people and to the future of Hungary.

Talks Begin

LD081346 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] The official Hungarian-French talks headed by Janos Kadar and Francois Mitterrand have begun in the parliament building in Budapest. Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council; Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai; Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and other government members took part on the Hungarian side. Claude Cheysson, minister of external relations; Michel Jobert, minister of foreign trade and several members of the French cabinet were present on the French side.

Before the plenary meeting Janos Kadar and the French president of the republic had a private talk. Mitterrand laid a wreath at the Hungarian Heroes' Monument on Heroes' Square this morning.

Kadar-Mitterrand Private Talk

LD081624 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Excerpt] In Budapest, the high-level Hungarian-French talks have begun. Before the plenary talks, Janos Kadar and Francois Mitterrand conducted a 1 and 3/4-hour private talk in a sincere, open, good atmosphere, and as the communique issued emphasizes, they approached both the most important issues of international life as well as the development of the two countries' relations in a responsible and progressive manner. According to the evaluation of both sides, there are possibilities for the further expansion and broadening of mutually advantageous cooperation, and even more important the joint resolve and political will for this exist.

East-West Relations Discussed

NC081627 Paris AFP in English 1618 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, July 8 (AFP) -- French President Francois Mitterrand today had a two-hour meeting with Hungarian leader Janos Kadar that focused on East-West relations, according to French sources.

Mr Mitterrand is here for a 48-hour visit, the first by a French chief of state to Hungary. The talks were described as frank.

Mr Kadar, who heads the Hungarian Communist Party, emphasized the need for all international problems to be settled by way of negotiation and his own country's eagerness for development of its foreign contacts.

Other subjects broached were the Middle East and bilateral relations, according to the spokesman.

French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert, also travelling with Mr Mitterrand, meanwhile held discussions with Hungarian officials on the financing of intensified trade that both countries hope for.

After Mr Jobert was told of the increasing difficulty for Budapest to obtain Western credits at acceptable rates, he disclosed that two French banking institutions were studying new credits for Hungary.

Among joint cultural ventures announced today were two major art exhibitions for 1984 here and in Paris, and a film coproduction to be directed by Miklos Jancso, Hungary's foremost director.

Report on Plenary Talks

LD081856 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Excerpt] The most important point of today's program of the French head of state, who is in Hungary on an official visit, was the private talk between Janos Kadar and Francois Mitterrand in the Nandorfehervar Hall of parliament building. The official Hungarian-French plenary talks then began in delegation hall of the parliament building under the chairmanship of Janos Kadar and Francois Mitterrand. Present on the Hungarian side were Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council; Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs; Bela Kopiczi, minister of culture and education; Lajos Mehes, minister of industry; Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade; and other official personalities. Taking part in the Hungarian negotiating group was Jozsef Benyi, Hungary's ambassador in Paris.

The French participants in the talks were Claude Cheysson, minister of external relations; Jean-Pierre Chevenement, minister of state for scientific research and technology; and Michel Jobert, minister of state for foreign trade; Jack Lang, minister of culture; and other personalities. Present in the French negotiating group was Jacques Lecompt, France's ambassador in Budapest.

At the plenary talks, Janos Kadar and Francois Mitterrand briefed the participants about their private meeting, at which they surveyed the topical issues of international life, the state of the two countries and the development of their relations. The exchange of views between the first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and the president of the Republic of France was characterized by a sincere, good, open atmosphere and a constructive approach to topics of mutual interest.

The exchanges of views between Hungarian and French leading politicians, held at the same time as the tete-a-tete meeting, can also be evaluated as constructive; their results were reported at the plenary talks. Jozsef Marjai and Peter Veress held talks with Michel Jobert, Frigyes Puja with Claude Cheysson, Lajos Mehes with Jean-Pierre Chevenement, and Bela Kopiczi with Jack Lang. On the topic of the various aspects of Hungarian-French relations, both sides judge that the joint intention and political will are visible. There are also opportunities for the further expansion of mutually beneficial cooperation. It was the common opinion that the French president's visit to Hungary serves well the practical achievement of this aim. It was agreed that constant political dialogue in the resolution of both bilateral and international issues is of fundamental importance. Both sides expressed interest in more rapidly developing economic and commercial relations, which have become stronger in recent years, but still contain numerous unexploited opportunities, for example in achieving production cooperation, technical-scientific cooperation and joint deliveries intended for the third market. An encouraging picture of the future of cultural contacts enriching the intellectual assets of the two peoples also took shape at the talks.

During the morning before the Hungarian-French talks, Francois Mitterrand laid a wreath at the Hungarian Heroes' Memorial on Heroes' Square, which was decorated with French and Hungarian flags.

In the afternoon the high-ranking French guest, accompanied by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, paid a visit to the Petofi producers' cooperation in Dunavarsany.

At the entrance to the Petofi culture house, which was decorated with Hungarian and French flags, Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food, as well as (Pal Presser), chairman of the producers' cooperation received the guests. Later at the big hall of the culture house, Pal Presser informed the French head of state about the rise of the producers' cooperative, the results of its steady, good work. The French guest viewed several farms of the cooperative and spoke with appreciation about what he had seen.

Francois Mitterrand and his hosts returned to Budapest by boat. The French-Hungarian talks will continue and conclude tomorrow.

MARJAI SPEAKS ON ECONOMY AT STEEL PLANT OPENING

LD081446 Budapest MTI in English 1037 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, Jul 7 (MTI) -- Hereunder we are carrying the speech of Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, given at the inauguration of a converter steel plant at the Danube iron works today.

At the outset Jozsef Marjai conveyed the greetings and appreciation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and of the government to those who did an outstanding job in the completion of the highly important project. He mentioned that the commissioning of the new plant marked a significant and useful link in the economic action programme the principal aim of which is to lead the Hungarian economy out of the present difficult situation. He added: In face of the grave crisis afflicting the world economy and capitalist countries, the growing contradictions in international politics and economy, one sphere where we can primarily act is to exploit our inner reserves better than before. With reason and diligence we have to search and find a way out of our problems.

The speaker went on to say: In addition to harnessing the opportunities at home -- streamlining work organization, husbandry with time and energy, and a better exploitation of human capability -- we have to make continued and maximal efforts for realizing -- together with our partners -- the strength of the socialist economic community and the advantages of the integration. Now as well as in the period ahead, such endeavours can provide bigger advantages than so far and furnish surplus resources for every socialist country. At the same time, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic is making every effort to preserve the normal order of international economic relations and the possibilities for their development so that disturbances therein may end as soon as possible and cause us the least damage.

The deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers mentioned that the economic policy goals outlined by the 12th party congress continue to be valid and realistic. Our work hitherto has further enhanced our international prestige. The level attained by our national economy, its state of equilibrium, its capability and capacity to develop can be maintained, the already achieved standard can be safeguarded, but this calls for greater performance. The government pays great attention to preserving and improving goods supply and the level of service, things that constitute important factors, in our living standard policy. Huge efforts have proved successful all along and this is what we wish to ensure in the time ahead. Towards this, we need common will and joint action by managers at every level of the economy, by every workers' collectives and every person engaged in production. This applies equally to the strengthening of the government's economic guidance work for the sake of attaining the topmost national economic targets, and to improvement in cooperation among enterprises: towards the same goal, identical thinking, all for better results. This purpose is served by stricter [words indistinct] and economic conditions which are not autotelic, but seek to stimulate better management. The strictness of the internal conditions of management lags behind the deterioration in external circumstances. As such, this must be bridged gradually in order to goad, even compel, the economy for a bigger and faster-growing performance. This requires certain methods of the regulator system, the price system and wage and income regulation that would render difficult the conditions for income and which result in surplus performance in the areas vital for the national economy.

Since under the given conditions, additional performance must be registered for similar income, it can be expected that those who record much bigger and outstanding surplus performance, really get better financial, moral and other recognition. This is how -- emphasized Jozsef Marjai -- we can preserve the place we have rightly won in the international division of labour, and the prestige attained by us. This is how we can further improve the 'ranking' of our national economy, he added.

After discussing several other timely economic questions, the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers pointed out: The constructors of the second converter plant of the Danube iron works deserve every respect and recognition for completing this important project before schedule and within the stipulated outlay. Also, the new production unit has already surpassed the planned capacity. He especially thanked Soviet, Polish and Czechoslovak experts for their cooperation.

MINISTERS DISCUSS LABOR SAFETY, INVESTMENT

LD081844 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, Jul 8 (MTI) -- At its Thursday's session the Hungarian Government discussed a report of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions on labour safety in 1981. The government instructed the heads of ministries and enterprises to step up efforts to avoid accidents and minimize occupational diseases and to more rigorously penalize those ignoring the relevant regulations.

The government surveyed the recommendations put forward from the floor during the June session of the National Assembly, and it instructed the heads of ministries and central authorities to examine the ways of realizing the proposals and then report back both to the president of the National Assembly and the MP's concerned.

The government modified the regulations concerning the preparation, licensing and execution of investment projects. The government aims to streamline decision making and to give greater autonomy and responsibility for the plants in investments for production purposes.

The government decided to modify the system of regional planning, where it wishes to see a better division of labour among the central authorities and to give greater latitude to the councils.

BRIEFS

WORLD BANK MEMBERSHIP -- Hungary has become a member of the World Bank. The board of governors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development unanimously approved Hungary's application on 24 June. Entrusted by the Presidential Council, Janos Fekete, first deputy chairman of the Hungarian National Bank today signed the constituent document of the World Bank. Hungary has now become the 143rd member-country of the World Bank. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 7 Jul 82 LD]

WROCLAW VOIVODA LIFTS CURFEW, OTHER RESTRICTIONS

LD082104 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw 8 July -- In consultation with the Voivodship Defence Committee, the Wroclaw voivoda lifted today the curfew binding in that city. At the same time, the voivoda lifted a regulation on convening and holding all kinds of gatherings in public places, and also on organizing and conducting artistic, entertainment and sports events.

COMMISSION SAYS MOVES TO END RATIONING 'UNLIKELY'

LD082104 Warsaw PAP in English 2017 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jul (PAP) -- The Central Commission for Combatting Profiteering met to analyse the prospects of the market situation in the second half of 1982.

According to assessments of the Ministry of Internal Trade and Services the process of disintegration of the market has been stopped. This refers particularly to food. There are sufficient stocks of almost all the rationed foodstuff but the market for industrial commodities is far from being balanced owing to decreased supplies of many goods. Against this background any major moves to discontinue rationing are unlikely.

The market situation is affected by such harmful phenomena as waste, exchange of goods directly between enterprises, rationing on a regional scale, production of shoddy goods.

MADEJ CHAIRS ECONOMIC COUNCIL MEETING 8 JULY

LD082138 Warsaw PAP in English 2013 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw, 8 July -- The government Economic Committee met today under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej to discuss variants of assumptions for the three-year economic plan till 1985 and preliminary assumptions for 1986-90, as well as a draft Council of Ministers' decree on changes in the structure of industrial production. It was stressed at the meeting that (?the main) problem facing economic policy in the 1980's is halting the downward trends in production and extricating the economy from deep crisis.

The choice of one of the three variants of assumptions for the three-year plan will be made basing on the public [word indistinct] on them. After the plan is drafted, it will be submitted to Sejm.

The basic assumption of all three variants is that anti-crisis measures will gain public support. Other driving anti-crisis forces should [word indistinct] changes in the structure of production, reorientation of foreign trade and better work of the research and development sector. All combined, they should bring about an improvement in overall economic efficiency.

KUBIAK MEETS WITH SZSP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

LD082046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Prof Hieronim Kubiak, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, met today with the Executive Committee of the Socialist Union of Polish Students [SZSP] Supreme Council. During the discussion several issues of importance to academic circles were raised. Hieronim Kubiak stated that, despite the many (?real) difficulties, it is possible and essential to construct a calm program for the renewal of socialist Poland. SZSP representatives reported on the most important motions and expectations of organization's members as expressed in the discussion before the ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum.

BARCIKOWSKI ADDRESSES SIERADZ PZPR COMMITTEE

LD082256 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] The young generation is not only the future of the nation but also one of the fundamental forces of the present time. Consequently, it is an essential task of the party to make use of all the values of the reforms which are being launched in order to link the young people with the ideas of changes in the state and in the national economy. This was discussed during the plenary session of the Sieradz PZPR Voivodship Committee, devoted to the problems of ideological and educational work and social and professional activities among young people. Kazimierz Barcikowski, who attended the session, drew attention to the need for increasing the involvement of young people [words indistinct] both in industrial centers and in rural areas. Young people must feel that we are concerned about them, the PZPR Central Committee secretary said.

ZSL VOIVODSHIP LEADERS HEAR RAKOWSKI REPORT

LD082102 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] A national conference of the ZSL voivodship committee chairmen, chaired by Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee and deputy premier, has taken place in Warsaw. The main directions of the party's ideological, political and organizational activity in the country's current situation were discussed. The conference participants heard a report by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski on the country's sociopolitical situation and on the proposals, now being discussed, for resolving the most important problems.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS NATIONAL AGREEMENT EFFORTS

AU081410 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Jul 82 p 3

[Anna Pawlowska article: "Agreement -- Is It Further Away or Nearer?" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] IN JULY 1981 THE WORLD "AGREEMENT" WAS NEVER ABSENT AT MEETINGS AND FROM NEWSPAPER COLUMNS. IT WAS EXTREMELY POPULAR. IN CONVEYING PEOPLE'S GENERAL DESIRES AND YEARNINGS, IT WAS HARDLY UNDERSTOOD, BUT AT THE SAME TIME IT WAS A LEVER FOR THE POLITICAL MANIPULATION OF PEOPLE'S MOODS.

The Solidarity leadership succeeded in convincing a great number of people that the authorities were supposed to reach agreement ("like one Pole with another") with the people, who are the representatives of the nation who should dictate the conditions of the agreement to the authorities. It also convinced them that the authorities do not want to reach agreement except when "facing a gun." Such a picture of the structure of forces and wills was drilled into people's minds.

The party congress had to adapt itself to such a picture. It did so by means of pre-congress discussions, a resolution, and the slogan -- accompanied by banners -- that socialism must be defended like independence. THE RESOLUTION OF THE NINTH CONGRESS EXPLAINS BASICALLY WHAT THE NATIONAL AGREEMENT CONTAINS -- THAT THE LIFE OF THE STATE AND THE CITIZENS DEMANDS DEMOCRATIC REFORMS, THAT ONE OF THE AIMS OF THIS REFORM IS TO WIDEN THE SOCIAL BASE FOR THE EXERCISING OF AUTHORITY, AND THAT ALL ORGANIZATIONS ACTING IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONSTITUTION ARE ENTITLED TO THEIR OWN IDEOLOGY AND PROGRAM.

Under New Conditions

Did this explanation manage to break the picture? Made richer by bitter experience, we know today that it did not. The 5 months separating the congress from the December decision to introduce martial law did not bring real agreement nearer, but caused it to recede ever more quickly in the opposite direction. Those who had the world agreement on their lips were really bent on confrontation right from the start. They stepped up their activities and directed them totally against the state, a circumstance which became increasingly apparent. They were wrong in their assessment of the state's weakness and, what is more important, in their assessment of their own influence on people.

The date 13 December was portrayed by Western propaganda, many Western governments, and underground antisocialist centers in Poland as a funeral day for the idea of national agreement. But in the hour of its birth, the Military Council of National Salvation confirmed the permanence of this idea with the words of its chairman addressed to the entire nation. For the declaration of 16 December announced straight out that "THE MILITARY COUNCIL OF NATIONAL SALVATION IS RESOLVED TO CONTINUE THE LINE OF AGREEMENT WITH EVERY SOCIAL FORCE PROFESSING THE SUPREME INTERESTS OF THE SOCIALIST POLISH STATE. AT THE SAME TIME, ALL THOSE FORCES WISHING TO INTERFERE WITH SUCH AGREEMENT WILL BE CRUSHED." THE PRESS PROVIDED THE FIRST NEWS OF THE FORMATION OF CITIZENS' COMMITTEES FOR NATIONAL SALVATION AS EARLY AS 17 DECEMBER. SUCH STEPS AS THESE WERE TAKEN IN A NEW AND STILL VERY DIFFICULT SITUATION.

The situation was very difficult for many reasons -- political and psychological. The very introduction of martial law, together with the suspension of trade unions, including Solidarity, was a shock to very many people. Even those who imagined with relief that the trends toward confrontation had been tamed experienced unease at the thought of the days to come and of the way the transformations which had been decided on and commenced would turn out.

Today, 6 months later, one can prove with dozens of examples that none of the transformations were blocked, though the implementation of many had to be modified. Economic reform is being introduced, the Sejm is continuing its great legislative work and those guilty of misusing their positions for private aims are answering for it before the courts. What is more -- the extent and severity of the martial law restrictions has already been considerably eased.

An Objective Balance Sheet

THIS IS ALL TRUE. NEVERTHELESS, HAVE THE LAST 6 MONTHS BROUGHT ANY NEARER THE CHANCE TO HAVE NATIONAL AGREEMENT, WHICH IS SUCH A BASIC ELEMENT FOR LASTING DOMESTIC PEACE, AND THE CHANCE TO THROW POLITICAL HOOLIGANS OUT OF DAILY LIFE AND GRADUALLY LEAD THE COUNTRY OUT OF THE CRISIS, OR HAVE THEY MADE IT MORE DISTANT?

Several further attempts by opposition groups supported from abroad to sow unrest were thwarted, but the enemy has not given up. He seeks, and unfortunately finds, adherents in large groups of young people who are virtually children. He introduces the feelings of "internal emigration" among some social circles by means of terror, and he maintains the feeling of uncertainty by means of whispered propaganda and establishes underground political organizations. These are facts we cannot ignore. Nevertheless, they do not determine the climate in Poland today, even though Radio Free Europe wishes that they did.

The movement of national rebirth has been able to rally representatives of rather large sections of society on the platform of patriotic activities, even though these sections are still not as large as is necessary and possible. Many of the suspended organizations and associations are again able to continue their work. The councillors of the various people's councils are showing greater militancy, even though they are still too timid. Workers self-management bodies are being reinstated, although no doubt too slowly. Discussions about the future of trade unionism are still continuing. All throughout the period of martial law the Catholic Church has used pastoral freedoms to the full and has promoted unrestrained and very extensive charitable activities.

THE CONDITIONS FOR A DIALOGUE AND FOR SEARCHING FOR THE ROADS OF AGREEMENT, CLARIFICATION AND RAPPROCHEMENT ARE THERE. HOWEVER, BEFORE THEY CAN BE FOUND AND TRODDEN JUST ONE THING MUST BE DONE: PEOPLE MUST RECOGNIZE THAT THERE IS NO RETURN TO A FALSE SCHEME OF AGREEMENT BASED ON THE OPPOSITION OF SOCIETY TO THE APPARATUS OF POWER. WE -- PARTY MEMBERS, NONPARTY PEOPLE, BELIEVERS, NONBELIEVERS, URBAN AND RURAL PEOPLE, YOUNG AND OLD PEOPLE -- CAN AND MUST REACH AN UNDERSTANDING AND BUILD MUTUAL TRUST. SUCH AN AGREEMENT WILL NOT BE ACHIEVED AT A NEGOTIATING TABLE. IT CAN BE ACHIEVED ONLY THROUGH COMMON EFFORTS IN FAVOR OF A COMMON AIM BECAUSE ONLY IN THIS WAY CAN THE SINCERITY OF INTENTIONS, DECLARATIONS AND OBLIGATIONS BE TESTED. Such an agreement excludes all intermediaries, umpires and arbiters; it is much more difficult to achieve than signing any accord and is incomparably much more difficult to break.

For Ideological Reasons

THE PARTY IS NOT AFRAID TO ATTEMPT SUCH AN AGREEMENT. THE HONESTY OF ITS POSITION IS ALSO PROVED BY THE FACT THAT IMMEDIATELY AFTER MARTIAL LAW HAD BEEN PROCLAIMED, THE PARTY RESOLUTELY AND DECISIVELY RENOUNCED ANY ACTS OF REVENGE, WHILE ACCEPTING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE MILITARY COUNCIL NATIONAL SALVATION. The seventh and eighth Central Committee plenums, the numerous statements made by the members of the party leadership and, above all, the practices of party organizations and levels have proved the party's loyalty toward the line of agreement, which also is a line of the struggle against antisocialist tendencies.

At least three factors are helping to delay the establishment of the front of national rebirth and agreement: the disarray of social consciousness dating back to the pre-December period; the aggressiveness of present domestic illegal hostile propaganda and foreign radio hostile propaganda; and, what is probably socially most important, the prevailing daily difficulties, the sources of which are still not properly understood. However, the tensions of the pre-December period continue to abate with the passage of time, which encourages calmer reflection. The present naked revelation of the antisocialist orientation of our adversaries has weakened the impact of this orientation. Economic difficulties and their consequences for daily living are proving -- albeit very slowly -- to be surmountable.

TO THE QUESTION WHETHER NATIONAL AGREEMENT ON THE BASIS OF THE SUPERIOR PATRIOTIC AIMS CONNECTED WITH SOCIALISM IS NEARER OR MORE DISTANT WE CAN ANSWER THAT IT IS MORE FEASIBLE. WE CAN STATE THIS IN FULL AWARENESS THAT THE ROAD TO NATIONAL AGREEMENT IS STILL VERY LONG AND IS FULL OF OBSTACLES AND THAT AN ACUTE POLITICAL STRUGGLE IS RAGING ALONG IT.

THE MOVEMENT BORN IMMEDIATELY AFTER 13 DECEMBER FROM THE DESIRE TO ACHIEVE NATIONAL SALVATION IS NOW AIMING AT NATIONAL REBIRTH. THE MANY NATIONAL REBIRTH COMMITTEES IN PLANTS, COMMUNITIES AND REGIONS CONTINUE TO INSPIRE AND ORGANIZE CIVIC MILITANCY IN LINE WITH THE PRINCIPLE THAT IT IS NOT THE ORIGINS OF PEOPLE THAT MATTER, BUT WHAT THEY WANT TO AND CAN DO FOR THE COMMON GOOD. Efforts to sort out life in one's immediate surroundings, to alleviate the difficulties of daily living and to help those in need are noticeable and can be tested at any time. Nevertheless, other achievements are just as important: the efforts to restore the people's faith in their own strength, in the meaning of social attitudes and in the opportunity to achieve agreement in the name of common superior national interests -- above the existing differences.

THE PARTY AND THE ALLIED PARTIES FAVOR THE MOVEMENT OF NATIONAL REBIRTH. THEY WANT ITS ECHELONS TO GAIN IN STRENGTH AND TO HAVE A LARGE FIELD OF ACTION. THE TRIPARTITE ALLIANCE, WHICH HAS BEEN TESTED IN THE COURSE OF MANY YEARS AND THE PAST FEW MONTHS AND WHICH IS THE POLITICAL FOUNDATION OF SOCIALIST POLAND, IS AND WILL ALWAYS BE MOST INTERESTED IN NATIONAL AGREEMENT -- NOT FOR TACTICAL REASONS AS SOME PEOPLE WOULD LIKE TO HAVE IT, BUT FOR IDEOLOGICAL AND PROGRAMMATIC REASONS AS DEFINED BY THE NINTH PARTY CONGRESS A YEAR AGO.

SEJM DEPUTY RECOMMENDS END OF MARTIAL LAW

AU091030 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Jul 82 p 5

[Report on speech by Romuald Bukowski, Sejm nonparty deputy for Gdynia, at the 5 July Warsaw session of the Polish Sejm]

[Text] Deputy Romuald Bukowski devoted his speech entirely to the subject of national agreement and unity. He said among other things that today we should unite ourselves more than ever around the overriding need to work for the country, society, every citizen and all the people. Universal participation in this work is a condition for overcoming the crisis and for creating future benefits. This is why the issue of accord and agreement is becoming the imperative of the moment. He said that today more than ever we need a symbolic bridge between the nation and the power apparatus. Initiative belongs to the latter.

The first arch of that bridge should be erected by a power apparatus enlightened by painful experience and full of cordiality for the people it leads. That is why I ask you to be magnanimous. Let general amnesty, the reinstatement of the suspended social structures and organizations, the restoration of civic freedoms and, finally, the abolition of martial law or even substitution of a less drastic formula for it initiate national agreement. R. Bukowski moved that a deputies' committee for national accord and agreement, which could deal further with this topic in cooperation with the already active citizens committees for national rebirth and the Social Council of the Episcopacy, should be set up at once.

PZPR ORGAN VIEWS DIVERGENT MBFR PROPOSALS

AU081131 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Jul 82 pp 1, 7

[PAP report: "The Socialist Countries' Proposals Are Practical and Realistic"]

[Text] PAP correspondent F. Malinowski writes: On Thursday in the Vienna Hofburg Palace there was the 311th plenary meeting of the 7 socialist and 12 NATO countries taking part in the talks concerning the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe. The chairman of the Belgian delegation, Ambassador Bob J.L. Lebacqz, made a speech devoted entirely to the accompanying measures contained in the West's proposal of December 1979.

It is worth reminding that the measures foreseen in this proposal are not proportional to the requirements of the first stage in reductions; in some cases they also exceed the scope of the jointly agreed mandate of the Vienna talks. Nevertheless, the head of the Belgian delegation said that only a set of measures like the ones proposed by the West can effectively guarantee the fulfillment of an agreement on reduction.

At a meeting with journalists, Janusz Rychlak, the spokesman for the Polish delegation, who spoke in the name of the socialist countries, referred to the Belgian representative's speech. He said that during the present and previous round of talks, the socialist countries have explained their proposed agreement of 18 February, which is particularly comprehensive and compromising in nature. They have also explained the accompanying measures contained in this proposal. However, the Western partners have to this day not shown any readiness to discuss key problems connected with the first agreement and have not responded to it.

Thursday's speech by the Belgian representative shows no change in this unconstructive attitude. The spokesman for the Polish delegation added that it is very difficult to achieve an agreement during such difficult negotiations when only one side wants to achieve a compromise and bring together differences in views.

Speaking about the measures accompanying reduction foreseen in the socialist countries' February proposal, the spokesman for the Polish delegation said that they fully conform to the mandate of the Vienna talks and they are in proportion to the size and nature of the first stage of armed forces and armaments reductions and restrictions. These measures are also appropriate to the current level of mutual trust between the two sides.

The Polish spokesman reminded everyone that the accompanying measures proposed by the socialist countries include notification on the start and finish of first stage reductions, advance notification by both sides of all movements by land forces in the reductions area involving over 20,000 soldiers, a pledge not to hold land force exercises in this area involving over 40,000 soldiers and the setting up of a joint commission for special tasks.

The socialist countries, the Polish spokesman finally said, believe that the accompanying measures contained in their proposed agreement are considerably more practical and realistic than the West's.

RADIO COMMENTATOR ATTACKS FRG STANCE ON POLAND

LD071324 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0935 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Boleslaw Broszczak commentary]

[Excerpts] Fairly frequently I encounter the view that the FRG's attitude to Poland and the difficulties being experienced by our country is definitely and [word indistinct] different from the attitude, for instance, of the United States. This view is supported by the cleverly worded declarations and statements by leading Bonn politicians, made -- it must be admitted -- at excellently chosen times, as well as by the widely advertised parcel aid to Poland. There is therefore, especially among the young generation, a picture of extremely well-disposed and very friendly FRG politicians and activists who are brutally torpedoed by the United States in their sincere desire to help us. The truth, however, is different. The FRG takes an active part in the political and economic isolation of Poland.

Recently in the Bundestag, a discussion was initiated which ended in a resolution which (?interferes) in Poland's internal affairs. True, the initiative came from the CDU, but it was supported by members of all parliamentary groupings. And the deputy, Karsten Voigt, who was recently in Warsaw, used a completely different language in the Bundestag from what he used during the visit to us.

[Words indistinct] statements in the Bundestag, but I will quote to you the final words by the above-mentioned Karsten Voigt. He said, and I quote: We want to help Poland and its society. We do not want to take advantage of Poland's difficult situation but to help Poland and its society overcome the situation. Poland no longer has anything to fear from the Germans. We no longer make territorial claims; we do not want a frontier dispute but we want now to live with each other in lasting peace as European neighbors, end of quote. Those words sound lovely. It's just that the facts contradict them totally. Where is the desire to help, if economic and political restrictions are applied, if one aims with all one's might to isolate Poland in the international arena, if one puts forward one's own conditions for normalization of relations, conditions which are a blatant interference in our internal affairs?

Deputy Voigt says that his state no longer makes any territorial claims. How can one reconcile this with the fact that the FRG still takes the stance of the legal validity of the German Reich within the frontiers of 31 December, 1937? How can the assurance that we want to live with each other in lasting peace as European neighbors be reconciled with the fact that, with the approbation of influential political circles, on FRG maps our western and northern territories are separated with a broken line from the rest of Polish territory?

One could ask many more questions. They should be considered by all those people whose assessment of the FRG's attitude to our country is mistaken.

FAILURE OF WESTERN ECONOMIC SANCTIONS EXPLAINED

LD042240 Warsaw PAP in English 2025 GMT 4 Jul 82

["Counteracting Sanctions" -- PAP headline; by PAP economic commentator]

[Text] Warsaw 4 July -- The economic sanctions imposed on Poland by the Reagan administration Western countries are supposed to cause, according to the intentions of their originators, Poland's prompt economic downfall, and [words indistinct] through interference in Poland's internal policies, of certain political concessions on the country.

It would be untrue to say that these restrictions caused no negative phenomena, as such have occurred mainly with respect to food and industry, but the first half of the current [words indistinct] thanks to the help of socialist countries and the formidable effort of all those who did not give in to despair, the effects of the moves against Poland turned out to be far smaller than those hoped for by the proponents of a [words indistinct].

One of the significant factors enabling to alleviate the shortages of raw materials and components imported hitherto from the West are the ever more widely undertaken actions aimed at replacing these materials by components from socialist countries or by domestic substitutes.

The number is increasing of enterprises which are practically becoming independent from supplies from activities of the industry are also influenced to a great degree by the economic reform now being introduced, which forces to use economic technologies, to use less raw materials, to utilize waste products etc.

This does not mean that cooperation is shunned with those countries which put normal trade interests before political matters, but the present rules of the game have been imposed on Poland from outside and the country is adjusting to them all the better and better, thus unpleasantly "disappointing" the supporters of sanctions.

Not everywhere, however, anti-import actions are possible there are many raw materials which are not available in Poland, and which are indispensable for normal production. One should in this context once again stress the far-reaching assistance of socialist countries, and especially the Soviet Union, which has pledged to supply Poland with many components so far imported exclusively from the dollar zone. This assistance and the efforts undertaken by the industry in order to curb the use of hard currency payable materials allows to view the future of Poland's economy with optimism.

DLUGOSZ DISCUSSES EAST-WEST DIFFERENCES

AU061710 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 3-4 Jul 82 p 3

[Henryk Chadzynski interview with Stanislaw Dlugosz, Planning Commission deputy chairman: "Parallels and Differences"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] External conditions are one of the important factors enabling Poland to emerge from the crisis. Hence, in the increasingly complex international situation, we can find tendencies favorable to us, as well as all that is threatening. The decisions adopted at EEC meetings and at the most recent CEMA session might be significant in this respect. This was the subject discussed in our conversation with Minister Stanislaw Dlugosz, Planning Commission deputy chairman. The conversation primarily involved economic trends, although it is difficult to isolate them from the noticeable political tension.

[Question] Mr Minister, when you compare the issues discussed at the meetings of EEC leaders with those tackled at the most recent CEMA session, you will probably agree that it was not an accident that in both cases they were actually similar.

[Answer] One can see four fundamental groups of such issues examined by the teams representing both CEMA and EEC. They involved the evaluation of the current situation and conclusions for the future, East-West economic cooperation, cooperation with Third World countries, and problems concerning technical progress. The Polish issue was also discussed.

[Question] Notwithstanding the identical issues, the ways all those issues were handled were probably different, were they not?

[Answer] Indeed, the evaluations of phenomena and development concepts differed. The political goals and concepts were also opposed to one another.

[Question] What was the conclusion concerning East-West trade?

[Answer] The CEMA session noted three features in the new trends. The West has politicized economic cooperation. This phenomenon has never, even during the embargo policy, assumed such proportions. Whereas in the seventies the general idea prevailed that economic cooperation was bringing peoples closer, and providing a basis for the detente processes, it is now obvious that in the West there are influential circles trying to turn economic cooperation into an instrument of tension.

What makes up the second feature are the attempts, particularly on the part of the United States, to closely coordinate restrictive moves with regard to the socialist community, and particularly with regard to Poland and the USSR. Let us recall the idea, well known in the United States, of selective bridge-building. Now one can speak about the idea of selective bridge-building. As far as the chances for the future economic cooperation between the two sides are concerned, those factors add to the charge of pessimism. But there is also the third characteristic feature allowing for some optimism. There are contradictions in interests, which they failed to conceal either in Versailles or in Bonn, and which have been revealed in the posture taken by the FRG and other European countries to the contract of the century for building a gas pipeline to Western Europe. Of course, from our point of view these contradictions must not be overestimated, but it is to be noted that the realistic trends are still strong in those circles that seem to understand that the future belongs to dialogue and favorable cooperation.

So, since you ask about the conclusions, being aware of the whole series of negative moves on the part of the West, being aware of the efforts made to turn their backs on cooperation with the socialist countries, the CEMA session pointed to the expediency of resuming a constructive dialogue. The session reaffirmed the endeavors of CEMA member countries to enhance economic cooperation with capitalist countries willing to cooperate on balanced terms and for mutual advantages, and to observe the appropriate provisions of the Final Act signed in Helsinki.

[Question] Both summits devoted much attention to economic cooperation with the Third World countries. Were their positions also opposite in this case?

[Answer] Indeed, the attitudes to this issue were absolutely different. Western countries, for whom the Third World is a source of raw materials and energy, as well as a market for their fully processed goods, showed concern for preserving the existing structure and for creating maximally stable conditions for private investments in developing countries. In this posture one cannot find any awareness of the need to build such cooperation on the principle of equal development. On the other hand, CEMA states showed a willingness to cooperate with the Third World countries not only economically, but also in the sphere of science and technology in order to consolidate the state sector there, to foster the processing of their natural resources, and to train cadres. Because of the expediency of intensifying cooperation with the Third World countries, the session resolved to improve multilateral economic cooperation. Thus one can say that the issues discussed were similar, but from opposing points of view and for different purposes.

[Question] What was said at both meetings about Poland was probably the most essential for us. Let us start perhaps from the posture assumed by the leaders of Western countries.

[Answer] In Versailles and Bonn, a great deal was said about Poland and the socialist countries, and much attention was paid to us. However, from the viewpoint of our national interests, both the evaluations and decisions adopted were absolutely negative.

Three principles adopted in Versailles are applicable to Poland and other socialist countries: one -- a stricter control over the export of strategic goods, which may, de facto, check the flow of modern equipment and technology; two -- the increased coordination of restrictive measures on the part of the United States and Western countries, despite the opposition on the part of Japan and some West European countries; three -- restrictions on financial cooperation -- and, from our point of view, the continuation of the financial blockade -- which must automatically impair sensible measures in East-West trade and cooperation.

[Question] What was the posture taken by CEMA countries vis-a-vis Poland at the Sofia session?

[Answer] The session confirmed the identical goals pursued by the socialist community with regard to Poland and condemned the sanctions adopted by some Western countries against us. It reaffirmed that we could count on the socialist countries and their cooperation in overcoming Poland's economic difficulties.

[Question] This contradiction in the postures assumed toward us by the two sides should induce us to carefully reexamine the theses which were until recently rather hastily professed in some of our circles.

[Answer] The proceedings and results of these two meetings, as well as the processes which have intensified after the meetings, are evidence that the hopes harbored by some Poles that only assistance from the West could substantially contribute toward overcoming the crisis are illusory. Thus the West itself has in the most obvious way destroyed its own myth. It is known that the importance of our own effort for overcoming the crisis will be decisive, and as far as external factors are concerned, we can count primarily on the assistance of the USSR and on the favorable cooperation of the other states of the socialist community. On the other hand, the West has already regarded and will regard us as a card in the game for its own political interests.

[Interviewer] Thank you for the interview.

WESTERN BROADCASTS CAUSE PROTEST TO UN COMMITTEE

LD060900 Warsaw PAP in English 0713 GMT 6 Jul 82

["Anti-Polish Activity of Some Radio Stations in NATO Countries -- An Act Hostile to Poland" -- PAP headline]

[Text] New York, 5 Jul -- Poland protested in the U.N. Committee on Information debating here against using the airwaves for brutal intervention in the internal affairs of Poland and deliberate fomenting of the international atmosphere by some radio stations operating from NATO states.

The Polish delegation stated that those radio stations, and particularly Radio Free Europe, Voice of America, BBC, Radio France International, and Deutschlandfunk broadcast programmes representing classic examples of defamatory propaganda based on misinformation, distorted facts and false interpretation, the purpose of which is to attack the country's internal order, undermine confidence towards its authorities and incite a change of the socio-political system.

Those charges are included in a working paper submitted by the delegation of Poland concerning actions contrary to efforts of the international community with a view to establishing a new, more just and more effective world information and communication order intended to strengthen international peace and understanding.

The document stressed that the dissemination of hostile contents by anti-Polish radio stations could not be viewed as an act unfriendly to Poland. "To tolerate actions like this is tantamount to setting a dangerous precedent in the field of information and communication, as it poses a threat to dissemination of unacceptable practices against other peoples in different regions of the world," it said.

The Polish paper states that the progress in modern broadcasting technology accounts for the fact that information and mass communication media may form an extremely important confidence-building measure, but they may also serve to poison the atmosphere of international relations.

The Polish delegation stresses that every state bears legal international responsibility for the information and communication contents to be imparted from its territory to peoples in other countries.

"Consistent with universally recognized principles of international law are only such activities in the field of information and communication that serve the cause of strengthening peace, understanding and mutual confidence," the paper reads. "Damaging to this cause [words indistinct] of the mass media by governments for propaganda campaigns against other nations to interfere in their internal affairs or try to affect the course of political developments that are exclusively within the domestic jurisdiction of the states concerned. Making such propaganda by states, that is warmongering, subversive and defamatory propaganda is illegal from the point of view of international law. This flows from a basic principle of international law prohibiting intervention, direct or indirect, in the internal affairs of states. Subversive propaganda falls within this prohibition," the paper states.

The working paper says that the five radio stations broadcast 33 hours of programmes to Poland daily, violating as they do all principles so far worked out by the international community in the field of information and mass communication, including in particular those of the United Nations and UNESCO.

The anti-Polish activities of the said radio stations violate, inter alia, the provisions of the international covenant of civil and political rights which links the freedom to seek, receive and impart information with "special duties and responsibilities" in the name of "respect of the rights or reputation of others" and "the protection of national security or of public order."

The Polish paper also stresses that the said radio stations flagrantly defy the provisions and principles of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, including principle VI, which places upon states the duty to refrain "in all circumstances" from any "act of military or of political, economic or other coercion" on other states, and also "to refrain from direct or indirect assistance to terrorist activities or to subversive or other activities directed toward the violent overthrow of the regime" of another state-signatory to the CECE Final Act.

BARCIKOWSKI ADDRESSES YUGOSLAV WORKERS 28 JUN

AU021819 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Jun 82 p 7

[Report on speech by Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, during a visit by the Polish LCY congress delegation to the "Crvena Zastava" car plant in Kragujevac on 28 June]

[Text] In his introduction, the chairman of the PZPR delegation [Barcikowski] conveyed sincere greetings from the Polish nation to the peoples of fraternal Yugoslavia. Referring to the traditions of friendship between Poland and Yugoslavia which go back many years, he stressed that Poles rejoice in the SFRY's achievements in strengthening its position in the world. He pointed out the missions to reconstruct social relations which are being carried out by the socialist countries, mentioning that everything which is new and progressive in social processes is connected with socialism. He stressed that Poland and Yugoslavia are joined by joint ideals and comprehensive cooperation. He also drew attention to the fact that Poles know about the Yugoslav people's wonderful record in their battle for national liberation under the leadership of Josip Broz Tito.

Next, K. Barcikowski referred to the economic and sociopolitical difficulties which Poland has been experiencing for quite some time. He briefly outlined the decisions which have been made in our country in the face of economic collapse and in the face of a threat to the socialist fundamentals of Poland's existence. He stressed that these decisions had been made in the deep conviction that they are in the interests of the Polish people and socialist Poland and that they serve the cause of peace in Europe. He added that time is showing that these decisions were right -- life is gradually becoming stabilized and the rigors of martial law are being eased. In the difficult domestic and foreign conditions, a normal work rhythm in the economy is gradually being restored. K. Barcikowski stressed that these processes could be quicker and more successful were it not for the sharp attacks on our party and country by the enemies of socialism.

K. Barcikowski devoted a lot of attention to the PZPR's role, pointing out that the PZPR guarantees Poland's emergence from the crisis and that no one will replace it in this work. He spoke about the efforts of the party, which is continuing socialist renewal and widening constructive cooperation with the allied political parties and with all the nation's patriotic forces, in this way aiming for national agreement on the principles of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic.

K. Barcikowski touched on the problem of the reforms in Poland, pointing out that they cover the entire sphere of political, social and economic life. He stressed that in this process, Poland is trying to make the most of the rich achievements and experiences of other socialist countries, and, as far as the economy is concerned, Poland sees the greatest possibilities in making the most of the chances offered by an international division of labor connected with socialist integration. Speaking about tightening cooperation with socialist countries, K. Barcikowski referred to the many different forms of cooperation between Poland and Yugoslavia. He mentioned the agreement between the car factory in Warsaw and the "Crvena Zastava" plants as an example of good and fruitful joint activity. He stressed that Poland regards cooperation with Yugoslavia as an important prerequisite for the economic development of both countries and as an important factor in fully meeting the needs of our societies.

The next part of K. Barcikowski's speech concerned international affairs. Pointing out the worsening world situation, K. Barcikowski stressed that Poland is deeply concerned over the American administration's activities which are aimed at disturbing the universal balance of forces, gaining military superiority over socialism and throwing the world into a new stage in the arms race. This imperialist policy is responsible for the strangulation of national liberation movements, the sowing of unrest in areas of conflict and the creation of new dangerous fires in various parts of the world. We must firmly oppose such a policy.

K. Barcikowski stressed that the fate of mankind and harmonious international cooperation are closely connected with peace. He added that the progressive and consistent peace policy being advocated by the countries of the socialist community serves the cause of peace well. He also pointed out that Yugoslavia's resolute activity in this sphere as well as within the Nonaligned Movement is rated highly in Poland.

Finally, K. Barcikowski expressed to his hosts the wish that the aims laid down by the 12th LCY Congress be fully fulfilled, that the roads which the congress indicates be the best roads to take and that the program which the congress is working on be a stimulus for the further development of the SFRY. He also wished for further success in daily creative work for the benefit of the peoples of Socialist Yugoslavia.

VICE CONSUL IN SAO PAULO REQUESTS ASYLUM

PY072213 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Brasilia -- Wojciech Jaworski, Polish vice consul for economic affairs in Sao Paulo, yesterday morning requested political asylum in Brazil shortly before ending his tour and being forced to return to his country. Jaworski, who is regarded as an "effable" man by those who know him, approached Brazilian officials and told them that he and his family would like to stay in Brazil where they have resided for 2 years. Intensive negotiations were conducted all day in Brasilia between Brazilian diplomatic officials and the Polish Embassy. The subject was kept in utmost secrecy "so as to not jeopardize the negotiations," according to a high Planalto Palace source. Yet it is virtually certain that asylum will be granted; an Itamaraty source said that "as a rule, Brazil grants asylum to any diplomat" and that Itamaraty is expecting a formal request in order to examine it.

PREMIER CABLES USSR'S TIKHONOV ON PLANE CRASH

AU081823 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1807 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/7/1982 -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu addressed the following telegram to Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union:

In behalf of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and in my own behalf I express to you and to the Council of Ministers of the USSR most sincere condolences in relation to the tragic air crash in the zone of Sheremetievo Airport.

Please convey the mourning families our feelings of profound compassion.

MALAYSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH ANDREI

AU081832 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1759 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/7/1982 -- On July 8, official talks started in Bucharest between Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei and his Malaysian opposite number, Mohamed Ghazali bin Shafie. The Malaysian foreign minister is paying an official visit to Romania, at the invitation of Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, starting Thursday. The same day, the second session opened in Bucharest of the Joint Governmental Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation.

CEAUSESCU GREETES ALGERIAN PRESIDENT ON ANNIVERSARY

AU081235 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 5 Jul 82 p 5

[Text] To his excellency Mr Chadli Bendjedid, secretary general of the National Liberation Front [FLN] and president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, Algiers:

On the 20th anniversary of Independence Day of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, I take particular pleasure in extending, on behalf of the RCP, the Romanian Government and people and on my own behalf, warm congratulations and best wishes for good health and personal happiness, and wishes for peace, progress and prosperity to the friendly Algerian people.

The Romanian people have greeted with special satisfaction and followed with keen interest the important achievements recorded by the Algerian people under FLN leadership in the 20 years since winning national independence, and wish them new successes on the road of the fatherland's socioeconomic development.

I want to take this opportunity to express my conviction that the relations of close friendship and fruitful cooperation established between our countries and parties will expand and deepen even more in the future in the interests of the Romanian and Algerian peoples and of the cause of peace, the peoples' independence, cooperation and understanding throughout the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

COLOMBIAN SENATOR MOLINA RECEIVED BY CEAUSESCU

AU031445 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest (AGERPRES) 3/7/1982 -- On July 5, in the morning, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], received Senator Gerardo Molina, whom the Democratic Union of Colombia (left-wing coalition), runs for presidential election, and who is now paying a visit to Romania, at the invitation of the SDUF National Council. Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the SDUF National Council attended the interview. The Colombian senator thanked for the interview he was granted, [words indistinct] the homeland's socioeconomic development. President Nicolae Ceausescu greeted the guest and pointed out that his visit to Romania was an expression of the fine Romanian-Colombian relations.

During the interview emphasis was placed with satisfaction on the Romanian-Colombian relations of friendship, which have witnessed an ascending course in all fields, in keeping with the summit agreements and understandings. The joint wish was expressed to develop these relations to expand and deepen the Romanian-Colombian collaboration both bilaterally and in the international life. Current questions of the international situation were also approached. It was shown that under the circumstances of the particularly complex and contradictory international situation, all the peoples must contribute, in close unity, to the consolidation of peace, to the halting of tension and elimination of force and threat of force in international relations, to the achievement of a policy of understanding, cooperation and observance of the national independence. It was also considered that the imperative of our days is the cessation of the arms race, the passage to practical disarmament measures, nuclear first of all.

Pointing to the negative effects of the world economic crisis, the importance was stressed of the establishment of a new international economic order, which should ensure a free, independent development of all peoples on the road of socioeconomic progress.

Stress was also laid on the need for rallying the efforts of all progressive, democratic forces, so as to ensure the peoples' independent development, a joint front in the fight against imperialism and colonialism, for a policy of peace and observance of all nations' right to freedom and self-reliant development. The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

GIOSAN CONFERS WITH COLOMBIAN REPRESENTATIVE

AU051927 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest (AGERPRES) 5/7/1982 -- Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, received on July 5 Dr. Miguel Santamaria Davila, vice-chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Defence Commission of the House of Representatives of the National Congress of Colombia, now visiting Bucharest. During the interview, the approached aspects of the bilateral collaboration, stressing the possibilities of developing and diversifying the Romanian-Colombian relations on multiple planes and the two legislative fora's collaboration within international bodies.

The same day, the Colombian guest had an interview with Nicolae Murgu, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, during which they analyzed aspects of economic cooperation between Romania and Colombia, the possibilities of increasing and diversifying the mutual goods exchanges.

Officials Discuss Relations

AU061835 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest, (AGERPRES) 6/7/1982 -- On July 6 in the morning, Dr. Miguel Santamaria Davila, vice-chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Defence Commission of the House of Representatives of the National Congress of Colombia, who is paying a visit to Romania, had an interview with Maria Groza, Romanian deputy minister of foreign affairs.

During the talks questions were approached related to the Romanian-Colombian relations of collaboration and cooperation in fields of mutual interest. Opinions were exchanged on aspects of the international political life, with emphasis on the need for intensified cooperation among all the countries of the world with a view to establishing a climate of detente, security and understanding among peoples.

ANGOLAN MPLA DELEGATION MEETS WITH PRESIDENT

AU061840 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 6/7/1982 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP, president of Romania, received on July 6 in the Neptun resort the delegation of the MPLA-Party of Labor of Angola, led by Alexandre Rodrigues Tito, member of the Political Bureau, coordinator of the Central Auditing Commission of the MPLA-Party of Labour, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The guest conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu a message of friendship from Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA, president of the People's Republic of Angola. Thanking for the message, Nicolae Ceausescu requested the guest to address to Jose Eduardo dos Santos his warm salute and best wishes, and to the Party of Labour of Angola a comradely salute from the CC of the RCP. During the interview, that passed in a cordial atmosphere of warm friendship, views were exchanged on the stage of the relations between Romania and Angola and on some current international problems.

Emphasis was placed with satisfaction on the good relations of friendship and collaboration established between the two parties, countries and peoples as early as the time of the national liberation struggle of Angola, relations that have subsequently developed permanently on multiple planes and expressed the wish for deepening the relations in the political, economic, technical-scientific and cultural domains, to the benefit of both peoples, of the general cause of peace and socialism.

The exchange of views on international matters disclosed Romania's and Angola's concern over the present situation in the world which is ever more complex and contradictory, stressing the need for all peoples, progressive forces, developing and nonaligned countries to work for halting the tension in international relations, for the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, peace and respect for peoples' independence, for the settlement of all disputed issues by political, negotiated means, for the endorsement of concrete measures of disarmament, nuclear above all. During the talk, they highlighted the importance of the continuous strengthening of the unity and solidarity of all developing countries, as well as of the building of a new international economic order. As to the problems in the south of Africa, the two parties' and countries' solidarity was expressed with the struggle for independence of the people in Namibia, their determination to contribute to the political settlement of that country's problems, to the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, against the policy of apartheid and racial oppression, for all peoples' right to independence and free development.

Talks With Coman

AU031935 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Comrade Ion Coman, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, today had talks with the MPLA-Labor Party delegation from Angola led by Comrade Alexandre Rodrigues Tito, member of the Political Bureau and coordinator of the Central Commission for Party Control, which is on a visit to our country. The two sides briefed each other on the activity and current concerns of the RCP and the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola-Labor Party and expressed the desire to continue to develop and deepen the positive relations and solidarity between them in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect and in the interests of the Romanian and Angolan peoples, peace and security and national independence and to the benefit of progress and cooperation among nations. They also discussed certain aspects of the current international political situation.

CAZACU RECEIVES BENIN PARTY DELEGATION

AU061834 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest (AGERPRES) 6/7/1982 -- Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met on July 6 the delegation of the Parti de la Revolution Populaire du Benin [PRPB], led by Gado Girgissou, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party, chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the CC of the PRPB, minister of public works and housing construction. During the interview, which passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, information was exchanged on the current preoccupations of the RCP and PRPB, with the wish being expressed to further develop the good relations between them, in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect, of the meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP, president of Romania, and Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the CC of the Parti de la Revolution Populaire de Benin, president of the People's Republic of Benin. Examined were also questions of the international political life.

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU081846 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1808 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/7/1982 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received on July 8 in the Ceptun resort the delegation of the Parti de la Revolution Populaire du Benin, led by Gado Girigissou, member of the Political Bureau of the party's CC, chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the CC of the PRPB, minister of public works and housing construction, now visiting Romania. The guest conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu from Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the CC of the Parti de la Revolution Populaire du Benin, president of the People's Republic of Benin, a warm message of friendship and solidarity, wishes of good health and personal happiness. Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and asked the guest to convey to President Mathieu Kerekou best wishes of friendship, his feelings of solidarity, the wish to develop the collaboration both on a bilateral plane and in international life.

During the interview, the two parties and countries' wish was expressed, to further develop the good relations between Romania and Benin, to the benefit of both peoples, of the cause of collaboration and peace in the world. During the exchange of views on international questions, it was stressed that the big dangers threatening today the world peace call for the rallying of the efforts of all peoples, of the progressive forces everywhere, for the carrying through of concrete measures of disarmament, nuclear above all, for the settlement of all conflicts by political, negotiated means, for the entrenchment of an international climate characterized by observance of the peoples' independence and sovereignty. Stress was also laid on the need for strengthening the unity and solidarity of the developing countries, of the non-aligned ones, for the building of a new international economic order, for the settlement of the big issues of contemporary world in the interest of all peoples. The interview passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

URSU RECEIVES HUNGARIAN SCIENCE OFFICIAL

AU012037 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES. 1/7/1982 -- Professor Ion Ursu, first deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, and Prof Szeke Gyula, president of the Technical Development Committee of the Hungarian People's Republic, examined the stage attained and the results of the Romanian-Hungarian collaboration and cooperation in the fields of science and technology, in Bucharest. They gave a positive appreciation to the joint achievements of the partner research and design institutes in the two countries, particularly in such domains as chemistry, physics and nuclear energy, electronics, metallurgy, agriculture, food industry, etc.

The sides have established new targets for cooperation over the present quinquennium and measures for improving and enhancing the efficiency of the collaboration in the field. They also agreed on the leading lines to be followed by the technical and scientific collaboration and cooperation between the two countries over the 1986-1990 period. At the conclusion of the talks Prof Ion Ursu and Prof Szeke Gyula signed the protocol of the interview.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES NEW ARGENTINE PRESIDENT

AU051623 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Jul 82 p 5

[Text] To His Excellency Division Gen (R) Reynaldo Benito Antonio Bignone, president of the Argentine nation, Buenos Aires,

On the occasion of your appointment to the high post of president of the Argentine nation, I want to convey to you cordial congratulations and wishes for success in your important mission, and for prosperity and peace for the friendly Argentine people. I want to express my conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Argentina will further develop in the interests of both peoples, and of international peace and understanding.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

MILENKOVIC CONDEMNS U.S., ISRAELI ACTIONS

AU081926 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Milutin Milenkovic commentary]

[Text] The plan for the U.S. landing in Lebanon is concealed by the most hypocritical attempt at justification. It is claimed that the marines from the U.S. Sixth Fleet should allegedly come to help the Palestinians in their evacuation from west Beirut to a distant Arab country. This is not the first time that a military intervention is announced to the public as a good deed for a threatened community. Nonetheless, in many ways this is also an example of impudence and not only manipulation without a trace of shame.

At first, Washington dissociated itself from the Israeli armed invasion of Lebanon. It appeared that Begin did not have the approval of his military suppliers from the Pentagon and the U.S. Government. The polemical sparks between Washington and Jerusalem following the first tank and air pogroms against the Palestinians in Lebanon somehow quickly died down when the then Secretary of State Haig, immediately prior to his resignation, made some frank statements on gaining a possible advantage from the Israeli action. The American side stressed the demand that the departure of all Arab non-Lebanese, that is, primarily the Syrian forces, should be included in the discussions on the withdrawal of the Israeli invasion troops, while the Palestinians should be evacuated or submit to a strong Lebanese authority.

These cynical announcements by Haig and the creation and disclosure of the joint Israel-American scenario for a genocide among the Palestinians and for Lebanon's occupation became questionable with Haig's resignation. This resignation instilled some hope both for the Palestinians and for many peace-loving people outside Palestine, regrettably, however, for only for a brief time.

Ariel Sharon, Israeli defense minister, announced soon after Haig's resignation that a plan existed to include the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the evacuation of the Palestinians from Lebanon. Washington was angry over this announcement, but the plan was not denied. On the contrary, this evacuation has been increasingly more frankly discussed as the likeliest possibility for an ostensible way out of the hell in besieged Beirut.

If we ponder a little over the essential meaning of this plan it will be quite clear why it was precisely in General Sharon's interest to announce it first as soon as possible. Sharon was and has remained a loyal military supporter of Begin's policy for Israel's expansion with the help of the so-called steel elbows. Sharon is the chief architect of the operational plans for conquering Lebanese territory and for imposing a siege on Beirut by applying the most ruthless possible methods.

When Reagan and the Pentagon are bringing their ships to the Lebanese coast not to halt the Israeli aggression, and even less to return their protege to its state borders but rather to help it in further evacuating the Palestinians and in fully subordinating the Lebanese authority and people, then for Sharon this is a recognition of the correctness of his calculations and the solution of the dilemma of what the United States will do. This dilemma has created a split in the ranks of the ruling Israeli rightwing coalition, and thus with this American plan Sharon has won satisfaction before those who hesitated.

[Words indistinct] of good deed in evacuating the threatened Palestinians, the American plan confirms its support for such an impudent state's terrorist actions as these Israeli operations in Lebanon are and makes an accomplice's concession to the unacceptable genocidal demand to differentiate between the population of the neighboring country [between Lebanese and Palestinians] and then to forcibly evacuate precisely that party of the population [Palestinians] which has already won the international status of displaced persons, that is, refugees.

President Reagan and Prime Minister Begin are writing the darkest, the most dangerous and also the most shameful pages of the much too rich chronicle of the Middle East.

Flagrant Crime 'Baffles Mind'

AU061751 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Milutin Milenkovic commentary]

[Text] The Palestinian-Lebanese catastrophe is dreadful in its results but it is even more horrible in its significance for the present and the future of the world. The mass murder by means of a medieval siege of the capital of a neighboring sovereign state, the siege with the most modern war machinery, has been left not only unpunished but also insufficiently condemned. In the high summer heat of the levant, several hundred thousand men, women and children are locked in the Beirut jail of fire without water, food, medicine and any protection. And the world and its universal political and legal organization, the United Nations, are blocked by the unfortunate interbloc balance of power. The flagrant crime against international law, against humanity and the basic principles on which the United Nations is based baffles the mind. The fate of Lebanon and the attitude of Begin's military-fascist cabinet represent -- from the conduct of operations, from the insolence of the explanations of their goals and from an absolute defiance of the world community of sovereign states -- an unprecedented example or an example which has very few but very shameful precedents.

Seeking an even further total displacement or physical annihilation of hundreds of thousands of Palestinian Arabs, already displaced from their own hearths, burning the refugee camps with tanks and planes and pursuing these crushed and hungry poor people who are denied even the right to organize themselves to defend the basic conditions for the survival -- this is a textbook example of one of the gravest international crimes, genocide. And this is done by the government of a state whose people were the greatest victims of genocide and whose past torments and suffering were used by the United Nations as the basic argument for the adoption of clear norms of international law to most resolutely ban such methods. In this manner Menachem Begin tramples underfoot the countless past innocent victims of the Jewish people, throws a heavy blemish on the achievements of that people in the scientific, cultural, artistic, economic and other fields and introduces into international life the methods of lawlessness, racism, genocide and terror against neighboring countries as though anyone really could expect to be left unpunished forever and as though he is incapable of perceiving even a shadow of the risk which this situation involves for his state as well as people.

And the United Nations is helplessly dawdling over the anemic paragraphs of various moderately balanced interbloc resolutions pronouncing unaddressed condemnations which are doomed in advance to be totally disregarded. The aggression without any screen, the genocide without a shade of mercy and the crime which cries for active and resolute countermeasures continue and are allowed to happen without the expected sanctions. The United Nations is failing the test of effectiveness and is moving along the path of the former League of Nations. The United States is failing the test of pretended objectiveness and mediation between the Arabs and Israel. The administration of President Reagan is becoming a fellow participant in this crime. The Arab countries are failing the test of a minimum solidarity with the Palestinians. Many big powers are failing because of their calculations about preserving and strengthening their spheres of interest and endangered economic positions which are threatened by the crisis. The world is rushing down the hill of lawless violence and mutual racial-nationalist, and not only class, confrontation.

It is less and less possible to count on any outside support. It is difficult for anyone whom someone else feeds and it is even more difficult for anyone whom someone else is expected to defend. We should all perceive as fully as possible, grasp and apply to our own behavior the black lessons of the Palestinian Calvary which cannot disrupt even the tourist preoccupations of the rest of the world.

MALAYSIA'S GHAZALI CONDUCTS TALKS, ENDS VISIT

Economic Discussion 7 July

LD071948 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, July 7 (TANJUG) --It is Yugoslavia's and Malaysia's common interest to increase trade, expand it to new articles, but also to set up longer-term economic ties. This relates especially to cooperation in the field of capital investment and banking-financial cooperation.

The first session of the Yugoslav-Malaysian Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation and Trade ended in Belgrade Wednesday in these assessments.

The two countries' delegations were headed by Yugoslav Government member Dr Rikard Stajner and by Malaysian Foreign Minister Mohamed Ghazali bin Shafie, who also signed the protocol on the session.

The two sides emphasised that trade is the principal form of economic cooperation, that export-import trends are uneven. Yugoslav-Malaysian trade last year reached about 60 million dollars, about 20 million being the share of Yugoslav exports.

The Yugoslav delegation proposed to Malaysian economic representatives to purchase more equipment, ships, tractors, pharmaceuticals and other products. Interest exists also in larger purchases of palm oil and some other raw materials from Malaysia, but, it was said, possibilities of securing reciprocal deliveries for such transactions should be considered.

Yugoslav enterprises are also interested in capital construction deals. The Yugoslav Bank for International Economic Cooperation is ready to finance such joint enterprises in various fields.

Meets With Stambolic 8 July

LD081550 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1136 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, July 8 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Malaysia today, Thursday, underlined the exceptional significance of the nonaligned countries' seventh summit in view of the need for the nonaligned countries intensified activities toward transcending the present aggravated and highly unfavourable political and economic situation in the world.

The above was stressed during the meeting here today between President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Petar Stambolic and Malaysian Foreign Minister Mohamed Ghazali bin Shafie. The situation in Southeast Asia was also discussed and, in this context, views exchanged on the ASEAN member-countries' efforts to solve the problems facing the countries of the region.

The two sides emphasised mutual interest in the further promotion and expansion of bilateral cooperation at the political, economic and other levels.

The Malaysian foreign minister leaves Belgrade for Romania today, after a four-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

Holds Press Conference

LD081730 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1621 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, July 8 (TANJUG) --The talks in Belgrade were highly useful because they encompassed a broad circle of questions of political and economic interest to Yugoslavia and Malaysia, stated Malaysian Foreign Minister Mohamed Ghazali bin Shafie at the end of his official visit to Yugoslavia.

During his stay in Belgrade from July 6-8, Shafie had talks with Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov, President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Petar Stambolic and Premier Milka Planinc.

Prior to departing from Belgrade, the Malaysian minister told journalists at a press conference that his country was especially interested in having its ships built by Yugoslav shipyards. He expressed the opinion that Yugoslavia could also become one of the centres for the distribution of Malaysian products such as rubber and oil. In his view, Yugoslav-Malaysian economic cooperation still offers broad possibilities, especially in the field of scientific-technical cooperation.

Minister Shafie underlined the significance of the forthcoming summit of the nonaligned countries and acquainted the journalists with the talks he had had with his hosts on numerous hotbeds of crisis in the present-day world, especially on the events in Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

Departs for Romania

LD081336 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1302 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jul (TANJUG) -- Mohamed Ghazali bin Shafie, minister of foreign affairs of Malaysia, left Belgrade by car for Romania at noon today. Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and officials from the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, saw off the guest from Malaysia in front of the Dedinje residence.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Mohamed Ghazali bin Shafie paid an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia 6-8 July. During the visit he held talks with Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; with Dr Rikard Stajner, member of the Federal Executive Council; and was received by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council.

FEC AMENDS LAW TO FURNISH NEW FUNDS TO KOSOVO

LD082148 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1454 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 8 Jul (TANJUG) -- At a session chaired by Zvone Dragan today, the Federal Executive Council finalized the draft law on addenda to the law of permanent resources of the federal fund for the more rapid development of insufficiently developed republics and provinces in the period from 1981 to 1985, and the draft law on addenda to the law of the distribution of the fund's resources for the more rapid development of economically insufficiently developed republics and provinces as the basis for obligatory cooperation with the republics and provinces. The accord on special measures aimed at the speediest development of the Province of Kosovo envisages the provision during the current plan period of additional resources for the speediest development of the Province of Kosovo amounting to 0.03 percent of the social product of the social economy. In order to achieve this, the drafts of the two laws commit the republics and provinces to provide a further 0.03 percent of their social product to obtain the speediest development of the Province of Kosovo.

GDR DELEGATION VISITS SLOVENIA FOR TRADE TALKS

LD081736 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1653 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Ljubljana, 8 Jul (TANJUG) -- A government delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Manfred Flegel arrived today (Thursday) in Slovenia.

The talks during the delegation's stay here will focus on the development to date and possibilities for the future promotion of cooperation in the economic and other fields between the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia and the German Democratic Republic within the framework of overall Yugoslav-GDR cooperation.

SERBIAN COUNCIL SCORES FEDERAL SPENDING BILL

AU082037 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The Serbian Executive Council discussed several draft accords whose joint aim is to ensure that certain very important priorities in the republic, under the changed conditions and after the amendments to the plan that are being prepared, are adopted. Among these priorities are the following: electric energy, the production of raw materials and producer goods, the metalworking industry, transportation and agroindustry. During the discussion on the four federal regulations which restrict spending this year, it was demonstrated that the application of these regulations will cause greater difficulties than it was originally thought. Dusan Mitic reports on the work of the council:

The discussion on the four federal bills on restricting spending demonstrated that the application of these regulations would cause significant disturbances. Among other things, the fact is that spending in Serbia is already lower than in other republics and provinces. By applying the restrictions, spending would be reduced to such an extent that in certain activities there would be no funds to pay even personal incomes. Since these bills will be adopted as early as within 8 days in the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber, it is proposed that these regulations should not have an equal effect on all republics and provinces. That is, they should not be linear in effect, but rather selective because otherwise, those republics and provinces which have exceeded their spending thus far would be better off than those republics and provinces which have consistently adhered to the resolution and other regulations on restricting spending.

It must be said that those administrative measures which are adopted as interventional regulations have never been, nor could they be, just for all. However, it appears that the keenness is perhaps now greater than in the past because the struggle for economic stabilization, in fact, did not begin now but is only a continuation of such efforts that began 2 years ago.

MACEDONIANS DISCUSS BORDER ACCORD WITH BULGARIA

LD022152 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1537 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Skopje, 2 Jul (TANJUG) -- Border cooperation between Yugoslavia, and within that context between Macedonia, and neighbouring countries was discussed at a meeting in Skopje today organized by the Macedonia SAWP Republican Conference section for foreign policy questions and the republican committee for international relations. Special attention was devoted to border cooperation with the People's Republic of Bulgaria. It was noted that in the period to date significant results have been achieved in this sphere with individual neighbors. Border cooperation between Yugoslavia and neighboring countries is pursued in the economic, cultural and sports spheres.

The participants in the consultative meeting confirmed our country's readiness to continue to contribute to the development of all forms of border cooperation on the basis of respect for independence, equality, sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs.

This relates in particular to the continued development of economic and cultural cooperation and cooperation between border municipalities, as well as in cross-border trade in goods and passenger traffic, which contributes to mutual rapprochement and the development of general relations and cooperation with neighboring countries.

Proceeding from Yugoslavia's well-known principles in favor of the development of good-neighborly relations and comprehensive cooperation and, in this context, of border cooperation with all neighboring countries, the meeting stressed the need to create the preconditions for the freest possible communication between border populations.

As was assessed, border cooperation between Yugoslavia and the People's Republic of Bulgaria has achieved positive results to date. Particular stress was laid on the role of small-scale border crossing by people, and also on the border meetings which contribute to drawing the Macedonian and Serbian peoples closer to the Bulgarian people. It was noted that in view of the closeness and complementary nature of the economies of the two countries there are still unexploited possibilities for further development of this type of cooperation.

The readiness of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia to continue to contribute to the more successful development of border cooperation between Yugoslavia and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which is of interest to both sides, was expressed.

The meeting was attended by representatives of border municipalities in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia which pursue cooperation with neighboring municipalities in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and by representatives of relevant organs and organizations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the federation. The introductory report on experiences to date and forthcoming tasks was submitted by Tomislav Simoski, member of the Macedonia Assembly Executive Council and chairman of the Republican Committee for International Relations.

CROATIAN SAWP MEETS, REPORTS ON UNEMPLOYMENT

AU081100 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Jul 82 p 3

[Seada Hodiz report]

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 2 Jul -- The Presidium of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Croatia discussed at its session today (under the chairmanship of Darinka Puskaric) the problems of employment. It assessed that unemployment in this republic does not extend to proportions that cause concern: However, unemployment is a problem which not only deserves full attention but also demands very concrete and above all efficient measures so that it may not assume wider proportions tomorrow, with all the entailed social and political consequences. According to the data of May this year, 97,725 unemployed are registered with the employment bureaus, but it is estimated that the actual number of unemployed is somewhat less, amounting to 76,631. Among those unemployed, two-thirds are young people, and women constitute 63 percent of all seeking work. The Presidium today adopted conclusions imposing the obligation on all the Croatian SAWP organizations to engage in seeking ways to resolve this problem. It also endorsed the draft conclusion of the SAWPY Federal Conference on current employment problems.

As part of the consultations about the appointment of the chief and responsible editor of BORBA, the Presidium today endorsed the candidacy of Zdravko Colic.

VOJVODINA ASSEMBLY VIEWS PRODUCTION

AU081800 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Jul 82 p 3

[B. Gulan and D. Vijuk report]

[Excerpt] Novi Said, 2 Jul -- The delegates of the three chambers of the Vojvodina Assembly at their joint session and at the subsequent separate sessions today paid great attention to the discussion of the current economic situation in the province. Pointing out that the essence of the stabilization is to harmonize consumption with production abilities -- for years we have been spending more than we have created within the country in the form of newly created value -- Zivan Marelj, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, said the following, among other things, in his speech to the delegates:

In the first 5 months, industrial production in Vojvodina has stagnated at last year's level, but the production results have not been even overall. While, for instance, chemical products processing has increased by some 11 percent, the production of vehicles [saobracajna sredstva] has increased 3.3 percent, crude oil and natural gas 1.3 and the food industry 2.2 percent, and a noticeable fall in production has been registered by the metal processing industry (6.4 percent), the production of basic chemical products (4) and the production of finished textile products 4.8 percent.

For known reasons, the worst lagging is taking place precisely in those fields which depend most on imported raw and production materials. It is an encouraging fact that relatively stable trends have been registered in agriculture, on the basis of which the strategy of resolving the topical problems of current reproduction is being mapped.

Having pointed out the fact that the shortage of raw and production materials, and partly of energy, is only the immediate cause, but that the essential cause of the production problems is the problem of long-term material disharmonies in the country's development, the president of the Vojvodina Executive Council stated:

Along with all this, the responsibility of the republics and provinces for their own development is being overemphasized. According to the Constitution, as is known, "the responsibility for the development of Yugoslavia as a whole" is inseparable from the former, which means that it is a matter of dialectical unity. This practice has led in a certain sense to an autarkic economic development within the republics and provinces, to a less optimum utilization of these structures, to a duplication of the capacities and to their not being rationally utilized. In this way alone it has harmed self-management..

KOSOVO SAWP NOTES STABILIZATION, HOSTILITIES

LD081930 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1557 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Pristina, 8 Jul (TANJUG) -- It was noted at the session of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Presidium that the political and security situation in the province is gradually stabilizing, mainly as a result of the activity of organized socialist forces. However, it was also noted that in order to expose enemies acting from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, as well as other types of nationalism, we need consistent and specific prevention of and reaction to every aspect of the attempt at hostile activity.

Direct tasks for the socialist alliance were set out at the session, and it was noted that illegal and openly hostile activities are still taking place. Hostile slogans are still written, and nationalists and irredentists use treacherous methods to exert pressure on Serbs and Montenegrins -- even going so far as murder and attempted rape -- with the ultimate aim of spreading intranational hatred and distrust, causing fear and insecurity to reign among members of these nations and forcing them to move away.

It was also said that the voice of the socialist alliance must be heard quickly and forcefully, not only in censuring individual incidents but also in demanding the most severe legal and other measures against exponents of hostile activity, just as was done on the occasion of the murders in the villages of Samodreza in Vucitrn municipality and Meca in Djakovica municipality.

It was noted that the so-called petty excesses should not be ignored, for they may eventually develop into fighting or murder, especially when there is a conflict between members of different nationalities. Therefore, it was emphasized that the local organizations and branches of the socialist alliance have an unique role and responsibility in this.

NIN REVIEWS DISCUSSIONS AT 12TH LCY CONGRESS

AU081325 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No. 1644 4 Jul 82 pp 7-11

[Stevan Niksic article: "The 12th LCY Congress: What Remains and What Is Changing"]

[Excerpts] The 12th LCY Congress was different from many other similar gatherings that preceded it in party history, in the atmosphere and circumstances in which it was held, as well as in the dramatic tones that were heard now and then during the discussion.

In its own special way the congress made an appeal for making a radical turn, for radically changing the behavior of all of us and for pulling out by the roots everything that has led to the present, not in the least enviable, economic and social situation.

"I think it is primarily we in the League of Communists who will have to radically change ourselves," Belgrade delegate Rade Koncar warned during the debate in the commission which discussed economic problems. "And I think that these changes will not be made without major ruptures and that these ruptures will be economic, political and social, however, most of them will involve cadres.

Without hiding the fact that he had expected more from the congress documents ("they seem rather pallid to me") and that the discussion seemed to him far more substantive than the papers ("the tenth and the eleventh congresses also dealt with the same issues but our situation today is much more difficult than it was at that time"), Bogdan Crnobrnja proposed to set a term of 1 year for the necessary turn to be made. "Unless a turn is made and unless there is stabilization, a new extraordinary LCY Congress must be convened within 1 year at the latest," he warned.

In the Sava Center, which had the appearance of some kind of modern, efficiently air-conditioned electronic anthill, the work continued from morning to night for 4 days. The final result of this great labor came out mainly as had been planned in advance. Despite a large number of proposed and adopted amendments, the congress documents were not essentially changed in relation to what had been prepared and proposed in advance. This applies to all the congress resolutions (the only completely new resolution was the one expressing support for the PLO in the struggle against the Israeli aggression) as well as for the proposed amendments to the LCY statute. This does not mean, however, that there was no excitement in the congress halls during these 4 days; there were many inspired statements which succeeded in raising the temperature and there were countless applause and many bitter and sharply formulated critical appraisals.

The culmination of this kind of excitement took place at the very conclusion, at the closing plenary session of the congress, when the aforementioned Rade Koncar, who had previously won applause at the session of his commission for declaring himself in favor of strengthening the class elements at the expense of the national elements, and in favor of unity at the expense of the national elements, and in favor of unity at the expense of an overemphasized territorialization ("if this is unitarianism, then I am a unitarianist"), took the floor again and proposed amendments to two articles of the statute. His proposed amendments concerned the statute's provisions which stipulate that the work and the composite organizations of associated labor may not establish permanent but only periodical organizations of communists, that is, the provisions which precisely stipulate that the territorial principle is the basic principle of organization in the League of Communists. As a matter of fact, this is an old and known topic which was discussed also at the last, the 11th LCY Congress.

Stating his proposal for changing the existing territorial principle, Koncar linked his proposal to the need for strengthening democratic centralism and unity in the League of Communists and noted at the same time that this would prevent the tendencies of federalization and territorialization of the party.

Speaking on behalf of the Statutory Commission, however, Branko Mikulic categorically and very sharply opposed this proposal. At the end the delegates adopted by vote the view of the Statutory Commission. The impression has, nevertheless, been left that what is involved in this connection is a proposal which, to be true, was rejected by a convincing majority but which had not been thoroughly discussed at the congress beforehand. Although the territorial principle of organization of communists had been adopted in its time at the initiative of E. Kardelj, new experiences have been gained and new lessons have been learned which deserve to be examined.

The discussion at the congress demonstrated quite clearly that, in the League of Communists, not all are of the same mind about everything and that there are minor or major differences in relation to certain specific and practical issues and topics. Naturally, this is in no way sensational discovery. Differences of this kind have probably existed in the past also. The only difference here being that no such open discussions as held at this congress have been held at similar gatherings in the past.

It seems that the greatest differences in views were expressed in discussions on economic problems, the topic which, for good reason, attracted the greatest attention. For instance, Svetozar Vukmanovic Tempo expressed his disagreement with the proposed stabilization program ("I fear that nothing will come from this foundation") and said, without beating around the bush, that what is proposed ("strengthening the economic laws, strengthening the role of the market") is capitalism. In this connection he had also submitted to the congress his own paper of some 500 or 600 pages on "The Crisis in Which We Have Found Ourselves" and opposed some of the appraisals in D. Dragosavac's report on the achieved economic results between the two congresses.

On the other hand Zoran Pjanic recalled that, in the history of socialism, any stifling of the economy -- he mentioned Stalin's 5-year plans, the cultural revolution in China and Pol Pot's experiment in Kampuchea -- has always been connected with a strong political and ideological oppression.

"The basic question is not only how great are the difficulties we face but also how great are our abilities to overcome them," Najdan Pasic said. He called attention to the fact that, in addition to the so-called objective economic laws as one of the essential conditions for overcoming the statist tutelage of associated labor and for a quicker development of society's production forces, there are also the objective laws of society's political organization. They, too, must be respected. For this reason he expressed the view that, similarly to Kraigher's commission which prepared the "starting foundations" for the long-term economic stabilization policy, it would be useful and necessary to form a commission for studying the open problems of the political system. In his opinion the task of that commission would not be to revise the Constitution but, on the contrary, to ensure a return to the original constitutional principles wherever they have been violated in practice.

The congress has concluded, the problems have remained and it seems that many differences -- not only the small, specific and practical differences but also those other ones -- have also remained. It is, therefore, probable that the newly elected LCY political leadership, together with the leaderships of the League of Communists in the republics and provinces, faces difficult task and that it will have to do much work for which it will not be given much time.